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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

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VOL. III NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 8, 1916 No. 9

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WANTS BRITAIN'S CHEMICAL TRADE PROTECTED

The tariff has lately assumed an importance in England which it was thought would never be possible in a country so strongly committed to free trade. But the war has changed many ardent free traders into protectionists, and no stronger indication will be found of this new trend of thought than in the chemical industry. Possibly the quick action of the American Congress in granting protection to our coal-tar chemical and dye industry has had its effect upon British minds. In an interview with the British and Colonial Pharmacist, J. M. Bush, managing director of W. J. Bush and Company, Ltd., advocates a protective duty on synthetic medicinal chemicals, particularly such substances as phenacetin, phenolphthalein, resorcin, phenazone, salicylic acid, sodium salicylate, salol, etc., and such aromatic chemicals as vanillin, coumarin, terpineol and heliotropin. About 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem are the duties which Mr. Bush suggests as offering a reasonable degree of protection to British manufacturers.

Conditions affecting the manufacture of chemicals in England, particularly those which were largely imported from Germany prior to the war, are very similar to those which faced manufacturers in this country, but which here have, to a certain extent, already been met and solved. One of the foremost things mentioned by Mr. Bush as necessary for the upbuilding of a self-contained chemical industry is a spirit of co-operation among manufacturers which will operate to prevent useless and expensive competition. Mr. Bush declares that when a chemical manufacturer enters on the manufacture of a particular product he does not want to be forced to take up at the same time the manufacture of other chemicals used at different stages of the process, which some other manufacturer is better placed to produce. Mr. Bush suggests to English manufacturers the need of an "intelligence department" of the manufacturers' association, through which manufacturers can let it be known what chemicals they are in need of and brought into touch with another class of manufacturers who are willing to supply the demand.

With regard to protection Mr. Bush said: "Since the war a very large amount of capital has been expended in extending factories and putting up plants for the manufacture of products previously obtained from Germany. Considering the state of uncertainty in which manufacturers are kept by the absence of any declaration on the part of the Government as to the future fiscal policy of the country, it is probable that most manufacturers have gone to the extreme limit of financial prudence in putting up plants to supply the needs of the country. * * * It is not to be expected that English manufacturers, without previous technical knowledge and experience, can devise at once processes and plants to manufacture as efficiently as the Germans. In taking up the manufacture of a new product constant alterations have to be made to the plant; indeed much of it has to be scrapped as improved methods are involved. If some protection is not given to English manufacturers after the war this great outlay of capital

will result in serious loss, and the outlook for further progress will be hopeless. * * * Protection is a double-edged weapon which wants to be handled with care, and in my opinion the formation of a permanent tariff commission will be found the best way of preventing and correcting mistakes, and of adjusting the tariff from time to time to keep it in harmony with fluctuating conditions. * * * "

NEW YORK AS A CRUDE DRUG CENTER

During the war in Europe the port of New York has been developed into the greatest distributing center of the world for crude drugs, a supremacy which London has easily held heretofore. While helped along by the conditions arising from the war, the enterprise of our importers has been mainly responsible for New York's advance as a world drug center.

Before the war a great proportion of the drug supplies of the Far East, Africa, the Mediterranean territory and South America were shipped to London on consignment. For at least ten years American importers have gradually been becoming more important factors in the crude drug trade of the world, however, and it has remained for the war to place them on a sound footing, which even the resumption of conditions of peace will not be apt to change.

Our importers have had to do business under the greatest difficulties. Every shipment they receive from the Far East, Africa or from Mediterranean ports must come via London. It is received there and trans-shipped, entailing extra charges which American consumers must eventually pay. American importers have been hampered in their correspondence with agents in foreign ports, as every letter either coming or going is opened and read by the English censors. Notwithstanding these difficulties our importers have made lasting arrangements with drug dealers in most of the leading ports of the world which are now open to commerce, whereby their entire stocks of drugs are to be shipped to this country. These contracts will be amended and strengthened at the close of the war. It has been found that many of these dealers prefer to do business with the United States because they are assured of a certain price for their products, whereas in shipping to England their goods are frequently placed on sale at drug auctions, and the prices are not such a certain factor.

BOTHAMLEY CHEMICAL COMPANY EXPANDS

Extensive improvements are being made by the Bothamley Chemical Company in their new factory at Perth Amboy, N. J., for the manufacture of uncommon coal-tar intermediates and finished dyestuffs. The Bothamley Chemical Company is an old established firm with a factory at Mt. Union, Pa., devoted to the manufacture of dyeing and tanning extracts, and the manufacture of coal-tar products is a new departure. For this purpose it recently absorbed the Frank L. May Company of Perth Amboy and while it is continuing to manufacture some of the products made by the May company, such as nigrosine, induline, direct black, etc., others were discontinued and the new equipments installed are for the production of articles not now being manufactured in this country. The New York offices of the company are at 366 Washington street, where are also maintained sales rooms, research laboratory and a laboratory for making practical dyeing tests. George Bothamley is president of the company and Dr. H. Kalscheuer is chief chemist. The construction work is in charge of O. M. Danneberg.

U. S. SUPPLIES WORLD WITH FORMALDEHYDE

Large Exports and Generous Domestic Consumption Keep Factories Here Busy—Wood Alcohol Scarcity a Factor in Higher Prices

Formaldehyde has taken on a firmer tone since manufacturers announced a price of 11c a pound for 1917 on contracts. This is an advance of 3c a pound on contracts covering this year, made necessary according to the manufacturers by the increased cost of crudes, principally wood alcohol. American manufacturers stepped into the vacancy left by the forced withdrawal of German manufacturers and are practically supplying the world with formaldehyde. In the beginning the task was a bit too onerous. Domestic producers were deluged with orders for home consumption and from abroad. To insure against a possible internal scarcity in so efficacious and widely used disinfectant as formaldehyde, manufacturers restricted their sales and sought to cover the needs of the domestic user first. This policy has been followed by some of the old-established firms ever since. In the meantime production has been increased, operations of existing establishments were enlarged and new factories built, and manifests of outgoing freight show considerable quantities of formaldehyde destined for the world's markets.

But an obstacle ever present is the difficulty of obtaining wood alcohol in sufficient quantities. In this respect the outlook for 1917 appears rather dubious according to the manufacturers of formaldehyde. It was stated that their requirements of wood alcohol for next year are not entirely covered, and in some cases requests were received from wood alcohol makers for an easement on contracts for immediate and nearby deliveries. This was confirmed at the offices of a representative of a large producer of wood alcohol; and it was further asserted that should the present big demand for the alcohol continue through another year, the supply would be found inadequate and further curtailments would have to be apportioned.

In the spot market prices are still below next year's contract prices, ranging around 10 cents and 10½ cents a pound with here and there a small lot offered at 9½ cents a pound. It is said that there is a quantity of formaldehyde on hand from deliveries on 1916 contracts which is being offered at the above prices, and which prevented an immediate reaction in favor of higher values, but that as these stocks are absorbed higher levels will gradually be attained.

PROSPEROUS DAYS IN THE SOUTH

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6—T. H. Atkinson, druggist, who has just returned from a trip to his 1,000-acre farm in Johnston county, N. C., reports good crop prospects in that State, and says that business generally is good.

"Present market prices of cotton and tobacco," Mr. Atkinson added, "contribute considerably to this fortunate state of affairs. The United States consumed this year 1,000,000 more bales of cotton than ever before in the country's history, which shows in a striking way that home markets as well as foreign are not only steady but high, and the demand bids fair to remain firm.

"The farmers of the entire South are much elated over the rural credit system now being put into practical operation, and the good results which will follow the putting out of the immense amount of capital in the hands of the agriculturists are confidently and eagerly anticipated. The development which will be made possible by this most beneficent act of Congress will be exceedingly far-reaching and of incalculable and immediate benefit to the rural population. The small farmer constitutes the great bulk of the farming community; and these men have heretofore been unable to finance their operations short of 30 to 50 per cent, a basis which, of course, practically prohibits advancement."

It is further stated by Mr. Atkinson that all sections of North Carolina have received a tremendous stimulus in the matter of good roads through the recent liberal appropriation of $85,000,000 by Congress for road work, and the residents of all classes are lining up in great shape ready to take advantage of their pro rata share for road building and improvement.

AMERICAN DYE INDUSTRY MUST MEET DEMAND FOR RARER COLORS

Cheaper Dyes Are Now Being Made in Sufficient Quantities—Dr. Thomas H. Norton Points to Sulfonic Acid Dyes as the Next Step in Domestic Manufacture

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6—The production of dyestuffs in the American chemical works has progressed to the point where there is little difficulty in filling the demand for the cheaper colors, according to Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dyestuff expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, and it is coming to where the chemists must branch out to widening fields, enlarging the scope of colors to the end that there may be secured a greater variety of hues and tints, to more fully meet the specific needs of the dyer as regards textiles and other materials in the production of which dyestuffs are important factors.

We can get along fairly well with a few colors, he says, but if we are going to meet all the demands of our consumers we must have a larger variety. Just as soon as the chemists can meet the current staple demands, and they are gradually doing this as evidenced by the gradual decrease in the prices, this being a good barometer, they will have to branch out in other lines and here the sulfonic acids hold open great opportunities and are among the most important factors in the situation. Dr. Norton points out that it is of greatest importance to the various firms that have entered the field of the manufacture of coal-tar intermediates that they take up vigorously and energetically the early production on a large scale of the numerous sulfonic acids. There are a great variety of dyes, especially those that are of the more delicate shades, not made in any very large amount, which depend absolutely upon the availability of a number of these sulfonic acids. Each one of these may be used in making a half dozen different colors, depending on the way in which they are handled. A great many are derived from naphthalene and its derivatives, the two naphthols, the two naphthylamines, and other closely allied compounds. The process for making each of them is based upon the use of strong sulphuric acid, or more usually of the so-called oleum or fuming sulphuric acid.

Among the twenty or more well-known sulfonic acids are the following for which figures on importation from abroad during the fiscal year 1913-1914 are furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the dyestuff census soon to be issued: Naphthylamine-sulfonic acid (L acid) 2,832 pounds, invoice value, $497; Naphthylamine-disulfonic acid (R acid) 46,267 pounds, $4,495; Naphthylamine-disulfonic acid (G acid) 3,603 pounds, $230; Naphthol-5-sulfonic acid (L acid) 25,126 pounds, $5,026; Naphthol-6.8-disulfonic acid (G acid) 11,624 pounds, $1,404; Amido-naphthol-3.6-disulfonic acid (H acid) 96,296 pounds, $22,168; para-sulfanilic acid, 4,477 pounds, $257; Alpha-naphthylamine-sulfonic acid (Cleve's acid) 5,493 pounds, $711; Naphthylamine-disulfonic acid (Freund's acid) 5,246 pounds, $604; Beta-naphthylamine-sulfonic acid (Badische acid) 23,265 pounds, $7,579; Beta-naphthol-sulfonic acid (S acid) 32,852 pounds, $6,000.

Among the principal dyes obtained from these acids are the following, the designations of the acids employed being noted in parentheses: Croceine (B); fast red E (S); new croceine (G); amaranth (R); pyrotine (NW); lanacyl violet B (H); lanacyl blue B B (H); brilliant croceine (G); palatine black (H); cloth red B (R); fast scarlet B (S); diaminogen (S); wool black (amidoazo-benzene-disulphonic acid).

"If we are to have an American self-contained dyestuff industry and if we are to extend the variety of colors to cover the gradations of tints and adaptability thereof to solid fabrics, combinations of textile fabrics, and other materials for which dyestuffs are required," declared Dr. Norton, "we must branch out into those colors of which smaller amounts have been imported from Germany regularly. The dyes to which I refer are not used in such large amounts as the colors which the American manufacturers are now producing, but the latter should promptly lay their plans to produce regularly a variety of the different sulfonic acids. The forms of apparatus with which these acids can be made are in most cases identical. One type would answer for a number of acids, as there is but little diversity with regard to the general procedure. In frequent cases the operation produces two or more isomeric compounds. They have the same physical and chemical properties, but have a slightly divergent arrangement of atoms in the molecules. The chemical differences are brought out more particularly in connection with the manufacture of dyestuffs. One may produce a very brilliant dye, while another acid would be totally incapable of doing so.

"Briefly," continued Dr. Norton, "if our chemists will devote themselves to a study of the production of these sulfonic acids there will ensue a notable enlargement of the scope of colors, a greater variety of tints, and a marked adaptability to the specific needs of the consumer."

BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE PUBLISHES LIST OF DYESTUFF MAKERS

Makers Are Classified According to Whether They Turn Out Crudes, Intermediates, Artificial or Vegetable Dyestuffs

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce, has recently compiled a list showing the manufacturers of coal-tar products, including the names, addresses and the class of materials produced. These are divided into divisions including crudes, intermediates, artificial dyestuffs and manufacturers of vegetable dyestuffs. The list has been mimeographed and there are a quantity of these still available in the office of Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dyestuff expert of the Bureau. The list follows:

CRUDES:

American Tar Products Co., 208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. (naphthalene).
The Barrett Company, 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
Baird & McGuire, 23 Allerton St., Roxbury, Boston, Mass. (cresol compounds).
Bayway Chemical Company, Bayway, Elizabeth, N. J.
C. G. Betts Co., Spokane, Wash. (benzol, napthalene, crude carbolic acid).
Samuel Cabot (Inc.), 141 Milk street, Boston, Mass.
Chatfield Manufacturing Co., Cincinnati, O. (naphthalene, cresylic acid, carbolic acid).
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. (synthetic carbolic acid).
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
Thos. A. Edison (Inc.), Orange, N. J. (synthetic carbolic acid).
H. Koppers Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Middlesex Chemical Co., Chester, Conn. (synthetic carbolic acid).
New Haven Gas Light Co., New Haven, Conn. (carbolic acid, benzol, toluol, naphthalene).
Semet-Solvay Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., Birmingham, Ala.
Union Chemical Refining Co., Johnstown, Pa. (naphthalene).
United Gas Improvement Co., Philadelphia, Penn.
United States Standard Chemical Works, Bound Brook, N. J. (synthetic carbolic acid).

(A list of the 74 retort coke-oven plants in the United States is given on page 411 of "Mineral Resources of the United States, 1914," Part II, issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C., and found in all large public libraries. Separate pamphlets containing the list may be obtained from the Survey on application. Practically all of these coke-oven plants are now equipped with benzol-recovery plants, and are regular sources of benzol, toluol, xylol, and naphthalene.

A list of companies now manufacturing synthetic phenol is found in the issue for June 28, 1916, of "Weekly Drug Markets," published at 3 Park Place, New York, N. Y.

INTERMEDIATES

American Synthetic Color Co., Stamford Conn. (aniline).
American Synthetic Dyes (Inc.), Newark, N. J.; office 60 Wall street, New York, N. Y. (aniline).
Aniline Products Co., (Inc.), Linden, N. J. (aniline)
The Barrett Co., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.
Benzol Products Co., 25 Broad street, New York, N. Y. (aniline and derivatives).
Blackstone Chemical Works, 531 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I. (aniline).
Briggs Chemical Works, Amherst, Ohio (nitronaphthalene).
Butterworth-Judson Co., Newark, N. J. (aniline).
Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J. (aniline beta-naphthol).
Cambria Steel Co., Johnstown, Pa. (aniline).
Chemical Co. of America, (Inc.), 29 Platt street, New York, N. Y. (aniline).

(List concluded on page 31)

QUICKSILVER INDUSTRY PROSPEROUS UNDER HEAVY DEMAND AND HIGH PRICES

Prices Became So High in the Early Part of This Year That England Was Asked to Raise Embargo to Ease the Market—Production in 1915 Was Not Up to Average

The quicksilver industry continued to be of more than usual interest throughout 1915, owing to the large consumption of the metal in the manufacture of war supplies and the generally prevailing high prices resulting from the great demand, says a report of the U. S. Geological Survey. Soon after the outbreak of the war foreign embargoes on the exportation of metals made it seem that domestic producers would control the market in the United States during the war, and several shipments from Italy, made it is reported, under contracts drawn prior to the disturbed conditions abroad, did not prevent a soaring market through 1915 and extending to March, 1916. Prices for the metal became so high in February and March, 1916, that domestic contractors for the Allies induced the British Government to permit shipments of quicksilver to this country to complete contracts, and thus, to a small but important extent, competition in the home market between domestic and foreign supplies was re-established, and prices rapidly fell from $300 per flask in February, 1916, to $75, the price now (August, 1916). Although, owing to the efforts of producers to make capacity output, some stocks have probably accumulated, the price of quicksilver at London will probably justify exports from this country and cause reduction of stocks if the domestic quotations run much below $70. Therefore it would seem that producers here may count upon a fair price for their metal, possibly not below $1 a pound, during the war.

The quicksilver mines and prospects of the United States were generally under active development in 1915, and additions to reduction plants were made at old mines and retorts were put in operation at promising prospects. Hopes for large profits from new developments may not be realized, but the industry as a whole has now enjoyed at least one full year of real prosperity and may reasonably look forward to continuance of present favorable conditions to the end of 1916 at least. * * *

Quicksilver is used mainly in the manufacture of fulminate for explosive caps, of drugs (calomel, mercuric chloride, etc.), of paint (vermilion), of electrical appliances and scientific apparatus (thermometers, barometers, etc.), and in the recovery by amalgamation of precious metals, especially gold. It is little employed now for silvering mirrors, being replaced by silver nitrate. Mercuric oxide (red oxide of mercury) has also been used as a paint to a considerable extent as an active poison to prevent fouling of ships' bottoms. It is reported also that experiments have been made looking toward the use of the metal in new ways to prevent iron rust and to conserve heat in the generation of steam, but details of these experiments are not available to the Survey. Undoubtedly engineers, physicists, and chemists will further experiment with the metal should prices fall to their old levels and large supplies seem available under normal conditions.

The former principal demand for the metal—for the amalgamation of precious metals—has greatly declined with increase of cyanidation and decrease of supplies of free-milling ores, and also with the increased efficiency and economy in stamp-milling practice, whereby losses of quicksilver have been reduced.

Including small prospects there were 39 producers of quicksilver in the United States in 1915, against 30 in 1914 and 24 in 1913. There are usually a few mines or prospects (under development only) that produce ore but no metal and a few that produce metal only from old dumps and furnace material of earlier years. In the enumeration producers of metal are included, but not mines and prospects (under development only) that produce ore but no ers in 1915 were in California (an increase of 12), 4 were in Nevada (a decrease of 3) and there was one producer each in Arizona, Oregon and Texas. There was no output reported from Utah or Washington, and Arizona has produced only in a small way.

According to confidential returns to the Geological Survey from every producing district, the output of quicksilver in the United States in 1915, was 21,033 flasks of 75 pounds each, against 16,548 flasks in 1914 and 20,213 flasks in 1913. The production of 1914 was the smallest since 1860 and that of 1915, even with its relatively large increase over 1914, was below the average of 25,225 flasks for the preceding 13 years. With present high prices the output may be maintained around 20,000 flasks a year, but in general the industry is not backed by known reserves of ore justifying the prediction of a greatly increased yield.

At the average sales price reported by the producers of $86.86 per flask for 1915 the output was valued at $1,826,912, the highest value since 1880. In 1914 the value (based on average quotations published in the Mining and Scientific Press for San Francisco domestic) was $811,680 and in 1913 it was $813,171. Compared with 1914, the yield for 1915 showed an increase in quantity of 27 per cent, but of 125 per cent in value.

The production of California increased 26 per cent in quantity and 112 per cent in value in 1915, against decreases in both quantity and value in 1914. The output of Nevada continued to increase—11 per cent in quantity and 165 per cent in value in 1915. The production of Arizona, Oregon, and Texas, combined, increased 40 per cent in quantity and 16 per cent in value in 1915 over the output for Arizona and Texas, combined in 1914.

Quicksilver produced in the United States, 1913–1915, in flasks of 75 pounds.

	1913		1914		1915	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Arizona	15,591	627,228	11,303	554,414	14,283	1,174,881
Oregon[1]	1,645	66,178	2,089	102,465	2,327	209,911
Texas	2,977	$119,765	3,156	$154,801	4,423	$442,120
California	2,977	$119,765	3,156	$154,801	4,423	$442,120
Nevada	2,977	$119,765	3,156	$154,801	4,423	$442,120
	20,213	813,171	16,548	811,680	21,033	1,826,912

[1]Oregon had no output in 1913 and 1914.

The quicksilver industry was everywhere active in California during 1915. Stimulation by high prices led to renewed prospecting and development, additional reduction capacity, and experimentation with additional means for better extraction.

The production of quicksilver in California in 1915 was 14,283 flasks, valued at $1,174,881, of which 13,123 flasks were produced from furnaces and 1,160 flasks from retorts. The output in 1914 was 11,303 flasks, valued at $554,414, and the gain for 1915 was therefore 26 per cent in quantity and 112 per cent in value. Whereas the production of 1914 was the smallest in quantity and value since 1860 and the output of 1915 was, next to that of 1914, the smallest in quantity, it was the highest in value since 1904 and highest in average price per flask since 1875. In 1915 and 1914 California furnished 68 per cent of the total domestic output of quicksilver against 77 per cent in 1913, 82 per cent in 1912, and 89 per cent in 1911.

In the following table giving the best available data for the output of quicksilver in California from 1850, the year of earliest production, to date, the flask is taken at 76½ pounds net of quicksilver until June, 1904, and at 75 pounds net since that date.

Quicksilver produced in California, 1850–1915.

Year	Flasks	Price per flask	Value
1850	7,723	$99.45	$768,052
1851	27,779	66.93	1,859,248
1852	20,000	58.33	1,166,600
1853	22,284	55.45	1,235,648
1854	30,004	55.45	1,663,722
1855	33,000	53.55	1,767,150
1856	30,000	51.65	1,549,500
1857	28,204	48.73	1,374,381
1858	31,000	47.83	1,482,730
1859	13,000	63.13	820,690
1860	10,000	53.55	535,500
1861	35,000	42.05	1,471,750
1862	42,000	36.35	1,526,700
1863	40,531	42.08	1,705,544
1864	47,489	45.90	2,179,745
1865	53,000	45.90	2,432,700
1866	46,550	53.13	2,473,202
1867	47,000	45.90	2,157,300
1868	47,728	45.90	2,190,715
1869	33,811	45.90	1,551,925
1870	30,077	57.38	1,725,818
1871	31,686	63.10	1,999,387
1872	31,621	65.93	2,084,773
1873	27,642	80.33	2,220,482
1874	27,756	105.18	2,919,376
1875	50,250	84.15	4,228,538

1876	72,716	44.00	3,199,504
1877	79,395	37.30	2,961,434
1878	63,880	32.90	2,101,652
1879	73,684	29.85	2,199,467
1880	59,926	31.00	1,857,706
1881	60,851	29.83	1,815,185
1882	52,732	28.23	1,488,624
1883	46,725	28.75	1,343,344
1884	31,913	30.50	973,347
1885	32,073	30.75	986,245
1886	29,981	35.50	1,064,325
1887	33,760	42.375	1,430,580
1888	33,250	42.50	1,370,625
1889	26,464	45.00	1,190,880
1890	22,926	52.50	1,203,615
1891	22,904	45.25	1,036,406
1892	27,993	40.71	1,139,595
1893	30,164	36.75	1,108,527
1894	30,416	30.70	933,771
1895	36,067	37.04	1,335,922
1896	30,765	34.96	1,075,544
1897	26,691	37.28	995,040
1898	31,092	38.23	1,188,647
1899	29,454	47.70	1,404,956
1900	26,317	44.94	1,182,686
1901	26,720	48.46	1,294,851
1902	28,972	43.20	1,251,590
1903	30,526	45.29	1,382,523
1904	29,217	43.50	1,270,940
1905	24,635	36.22	892,280
1906	20,310	39.50	802,245
1907	17,431	39.60	690,268
1908	16,984	44.17	750,183
1909	16,078	45.45	730,745
1910	17,211	46.51	800,484
1911	18,860	46.01	867,749
1912	20,524	42.05	863,034
1913	15,591	40.23	627,228
1914	11,303	49.05	554,414
1915	14,283	82.25	1,174,881
	2,164,919		97,632,218

In the following tables are given imports of quicksilver for domestic consumption, in pounds, exports in flasks, and exports, by countries, in pounds. Although imports decreased in quantity from the high figures of 1914 they increased slightly in value, owing to prevailing high prices in 1915. Exports more than doubled in quantity and more than trebled in value, and may again reach the higher figures in quantity preceding 1910.

Quicksilver imported and entered for consumption in the United States, 1906–1915

Year	Quantity (pounds)	Value	Year	Quantity (pounds)	Value
1906	84	$50	1911	471,944	$251,386
1907	16,567	6,719	1912	82,706	39,920
1908	15,113	8,216	1913	171,653	75,361
1909	15,968	8,203	1914	614,869	271,984
1910	667	381	1915	421,884	282,752

Quicksilver exported from the United States, 1906–1915.

Year	Quantity (flasks of 75 pounds)	Value	Year	Quantity (flasks of 75 pounds)	Value
1906	6,456	$243,914	1911	291	$13,995
1907	5,132	192,094	1912	310	13,360
1908	2,996	124,960	1913	1,140	43,574
1909	6,802	266,243	1914	1,446	70,753
1910	1,923	91,077	1915	3,372	225,509

Prices of quicksilver declined materially in 1912, 1913 and during the first part of 1914, and the decline seriously affected the prosperity of the industry. As shown by the tables below, however, the prices have risen greatly since the outbreak of the European war, and domestic producers are now in a position to make a profit.

Average yearly prices of quicksilver in the United States and London from 1907 to 1915, inclusive.[1]

(Per flask of 75 pounds.)

Year	San Francisco (domestic)	N. Y.	Lond'n	Year	San Francisco (domestic)	N. Y.	Lond'n
1907	$39.60	$41.50		1912	$42.05	$42.46	$39.61
1908	44.17	44.84		1913	b40.23	39.54	35.91
1909	45.45	46.30		1914	b49.05	48.31	c34.80
1910	46.51	47.06		1915	b85.80	87.01	71.78
1911	46.01	46.54					

[1] From Eng. and Min. Jour., New York.
b From Min. and Sci. Press, San Francisco.
c January-July, inclusive.

Prices of domestic quicksilver at San Francisco, 1914–1916.

(Per flask of 75 pounds.)

Month	1914	1915	1916	Month	1914	1915	1916
January	$39.25	$51.90	$222.00	July	$37.50	$95.00	$81.20
February	39.00	60.00	295.00	August	80.00	93.75	
March	39.00	78.00	219.00	September	a76.25	91.00	
April	38.90	77.50	141.60	October	53.00	92.90	
May	39.00	75.00	90.00	November	55.00	101.50	
June	38.60	90.00	74.70	December	53.10	123.00	

a Market fluctuated greatly at outbreak of European war.—H. D. McC.

PHOSPHATE ROCK PRODUCTION IN 1915 WAS 1,835,667 TONS, WORTH $5,413,449

This Was a Decrease of 898,376 Tons Compared With 1914—Shipments to Germany, a Large Customer Before the War, Had Ceased

The phosphate rock marketed in the United States in 1915 amounted to 1,835,667 long tons, valued at $5,413,449, says a report by the U. S. Geological Survey. Compared with the production of 1914, which was 2,734,043 long tons, valued at $9,608,041, this was a decrease of 898,376 long tons, or nearly 33 per cent, and in value of $4,194,592, or nearly 44 per cent. The disproportionate decrease in value is brought out in the average prices per ton given in the table below.

The phosphate rock industry during 1915 was in the same bad condition, especially in Florida, that prevailed in 1914. Soon after the outbreak of the war in Europe the phosphate-mining companies of Florida, including not only those that produce the higher-grade rock for export but also those that supply the domestic trade, either curtailed production very materially or suspended mining.

Shipments of phosphate rock to Germany, hitherto a large consumer, have almost entirely ceased, and those to other European countries have been seriously interrupted. Business has been greatly retarded by lack of steamers and by increased freight rates, and there seems to be little likelihood of improvement till peace has been declared.

The great demand for sulphuric acid, especially toward the end of 1915, has also been a factor in curtailing the production of domestic phosphate rock. Acid prices have ranged so high that the manufacture of acid phosphate has shown a tendency to decline.

If the demands of German agriculture return to a normal condition after the war, and there is no apparent reason why they should not, the present lack of phosphate fertilizer in Germany, due in a large part to stoppage of imports of phosphate rock, will probably be made up in efforts to bring the soil back to its former productive state. These efforts should create an increased demand for phosphate rock and tend to recoup to some extent the losses suffered by American producers, who will probably be given the preference over French and English producers.

Phosphate rock sold in the United States, 1914–1915.

State	1914 Quantity (long tons)	1914 Value	1914 Average price per ton	1915 Quantity (long tons)	1915 Value	1915 Average price per ton
Florida:						
Hard rock	309,689	$1,912,197	$6.17	50,130	$265,738	$5.30
Land pebble	a 1,829,202	5,442,547	2.98	1,308,481	3,496,501	2.67
River pebble	(a)	(a)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	2,138,891	7,354,744	3.44	1,358,611	3,762,239	2.77
South Carolina:						
Land rock	106,919	415,039	3.88	83,460	310,850	3.72
Tennessee:						
Brown rock	483,203	1,822,770	3.77	b 389,759	1,327,747	3.41
Blue rock	483,203	1,822,770	3.77	b 389,759	1,327,747	3.41
White rock	0	0	3.77	b 389,759	1,327,747	3.41
Total	483,203	1,822,770	3.77	b 389,759	1,327,747	3.41
Western States	c5,030	15,488	3.08	c3,837	12,613	3.29
Grand total	2,734,043	9,608,041	3.51	1,835,667	5,413,449	2.95

a Small quantity of river pebble included with land pebble.
b Includes a very small quantity of rock from Arkansas.
c Includes, 1914: Idaho and Wyoming; 1915: Idaho, Utah, and Wyoming.

The total production of phosphate rock in the United States from the beginning of the industry in 1867 to 1915 is shown in the following table. Up to 1885 the figures are for the year ending May 31. The figures given for 1885 represent the output for 19 months, as follows: June 1, 1884, to May 31, 1885, 395,403 tons, $2,339,468; June 1 to December 31, 1885, 277,789 tons, $1,805,629. Figures for subsequent years represent calendar years.

Phosphate rock sold in the United States, 1867–1915.

Year	Quantity (long tons)	Value	Year	Quantity (long tons)	Value
1867-1880	1,449,676	$7,248,380	1884	431,779	2,374,784
1881	266,734	1,980,259	1885	673,192	4,145,097
1882	332,077	1,992,462	1886	430,549	1,848,939
1883	378,380	2,270,280	1887	480,558	1,836,818

1888	451,567	2,039,552	1903	1,581,576	5,319,294
1889	545,745	2,920,276	1904	1,874,428	6,580,875
1890	510,499	3,213,795	1905	1,947,190	6,763,403
1891	587,988	3,651,151	1906	2,080,957	8,579,437
1892	681,571	3,296,127	1907	2,265,343	10,653,558
1893	941,368	4,136,070	1908	2,386,138	11,399,124
1894	996,949	3,479,547	1909	2,338,264	10,796,456
1895	1,038,551	3,606,094	1910	2,654,988	10,917,000
1896	930,779	2,803,372	1911	3,053,279	11,900,693
1897	1,039,345	2,673,202	1912	2,973,332	11,675,774
1898	1,308,885	3,453,460	1913	3,111,221	11,796,231
1899	1,515,702	$5,084,076	1914	2,734,043	9,608,041
1900	1,491,216	5,359,248	1915	1,835,667	5,413,449
1901	1,483,723	5,316,403			
1902	1,490,314	4,693,444		50,293,573	200,826,171

The fertilizer materials imported into the United States in 1915 include many compounds containing phosphorus, nitrogen, and potash. Those containing phosphorus include bone ash, guano, basic slag, and crude phosphate rock. The potash fertilizers include various potash salts, kainite, manure salts, and double-manure salts. The nitrogen compounds are chiefly cyanamid, nitrates and ammonium salts.

The use of calcium cyanamid, or lime nitrogen, is rapidly increasing. This substance was not separately classified in 1909, but has been itemized since 1910. It is a bluish black odorless material which comes into the trade in powdered form. It contains from 20 to 22 per cent of nitrogen. The plants of the American Cyanamid Company, which manufacture this commodity, are at Niagara Falls, Canada, and have been enlarged from an original capacity per annum of 12,000 tons in 1909 to 64,000 tons in 1914, and the company is now operating at this rate. The product is used by more than 300 fertilizer manufacturers in the United States and is estimated to be now a source of organic nitrogen in about one-quarter of the total ammoniated fertilizer mixtures consumed in the country.

The great bulk of the phosphate exported from the United States goes from the Florida field. The marketed production of Florida phosphate rock in 1915 was 1,358,611 long tons, valued at $3,762,239, or $2.77 a ton, whereas the total exports from the United States which amounted to only 253,549 long tons, were valued at $1,605,639 or $6.33 a ton. As compared with 1914, this was a decrease of 710,656 tons in quantity and of $5,166,013 in value.

The United States is now producing for domestic use and export about 3,000,000 tons of rock annually. More than 99 per cent of this comes from the Eastern States, and in 1915 nearly 75 per cent came from Florida. On this basis the material of good grade in the Eastern deposits may last less than 100 years. The Western deposits which are of lower grade, will not be worked out until a far longer time has elapsed.

From recent available data it is evident that the foreign reserves of phosphate are very large, but apparently they are not so large as those within the United States. It must be considered, however, that the North African phosphate field, which is thought to extend eastward across Arabia into Persia, has not been explored sufficiently to show even approximately its real magnitude. The Algerian deposits are apparently of low grade, but their quantity runs up into hundreds of millions of tons. The deposits of high-grade rock of the South Sea Islands, which naturally will be worked first, are estimated to contain 70,000,000 tons.

Fertilizers imported and entered for consumption in the United States, 1911–1915. a

Fertilizer	1911 Quantity (long tons)	1911 Value	1912 Quantity (long tons)	1912 Value	1913 Quantity (long tons)	1913 Value	1914 Quantity (long tons)	1914 Value	1915 Quantity (long tons)	1915 Value
Apatite	20	$300	100	$1,400	2,962	$22,471	20	$300	.....	.....
Bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing	36,856	943,472	117,717	878,686	35,012	851,136	36,000	892,529	21,538	$543,243
Calcium cyanamid or lime nitrogen	5,292	292,496	9,311	493,519	26,729	1,410,248	21,793	1,119,785	30,043	1,322,195
Guano	36,869	774,315	19,128	329,624	16,674	518,429	25,335	761,562	9,874	220,768
Kainit	563,957	2,748,140	511,976	2,386,362	465,336	2,201,730	313,898	1,551,115	6,674	95,440
Manure salts, including double manure salts	159,796	1,660,040	171,757	1,797,057	223,687	2,245,509	168,969	1,846,475	13,753	200,584
Phosphates, crude	16,153	157,394	28,821	231,255	17,121	124,815	15,079	136,526	5,359	50,606
Slag, basic, ground or unground	12,622	87,994	12,596	114,300	13,186	130,455	9,199	105,272	76	1,343
All other substances used only for manure	197,810	4,098,321	127,932	2,660,887	154,729	3,314,460	171,603	3,507,875	72,848	1,535,860
	1,029,375	10,762,472	999,338	8,893,090	955,436	10,819,253	761,896	9,921,439	160,165	3,970,039

a The statistics in this table were compiled from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce.

The above table does not include all the material imported into the United States which goes into the fertilizers manufactured and sold in this country. To the materials listed in the table should be added the potash salts listed as such in the import tables of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, which enter largely into manufactured fertilizer. These salts are potassium chloride and potassium sulphate. Moreover, considerable imported sodium nitrate (Chile saltpeter) is used in the fertilizer industry. A large part of the sodium nitrate imported, however, is converted into nitric acid and nitrates used in the manufacture of gunpowder and other explosives, matches, and pyrotechnic material, in assaying and analytical operations, for curing meats, and for other purposes. The large importation of sodium nitrate is very significant. Sodium nitrate and potash salts are commodities for which the United States in past years has been entirely dependent on foreign countries. The production of potash salts, an infant industry in the United States, is described in the chapter on Mineral Resources devoted exclusively to that subject.

Materials entering largely into the fertilizer industry imported for consumption in the United States, 1913–1915.

	1913 Quantity (long tons)	1913 Value	1914 Quantity (long tons)	1914 Value	1915 Quantity (long tons)	1915 Value
Fertilizers	955,436	$10,819,253	761,896	$9,921,439	160,165	$3,970,039
Potas'm chloride	212,170	7,075 745	165,858	5,745.385	57,741	2,296,606
Potas'm sulphate	39,597	1.677.429	35,914	1,557,224	11,346	664,484
Sodium nitrate	612,861	2'.630,811	545,730	15 204.539	770,628	22,844,746
	1,820,064	41,203,238	1,509,398	32,428,587	999,880	29,775,875

WILL ASK POISON MAILING LAW

WASHINGTON, November 6—Congress will be asked to pass a law to permit medicines composed in part or wholly of poison or poisons and anaesthetic agents to be transmitted in the mails from manufacturers or dealers to licensed physicians, surgeons, pharmacists, dentists, and veterinarians when inclosed in packages in conformity with the postal regulations.

In announcing this Postmaster-General Burleson said that the action was in response to a wide demand of physicians and others to have the benefit of the parcel post in obtaining articles under the present law without developing means by which habitual drug users may get their drugs.

NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY'S EARNINGS

The New Jersey Zinc Company reports for the quarter ended September 30 as compared with the quarter ended June 30 as follows:

	Sept. 30	June 30
Income	$8,304,511	$8,850,292
Interest	40,000	40.000
Reserve for bonds	75,000	75,000
Net income	$8,189,511	$8,735.292
Dividends	6,650,000	6,650.000
Surplus for quarter	$1,539,511	$2,085,292

The report for the quarter shows a falling-off in net income of $545,781 from the June quarter and $256,874 from the quarter ended March 31. This slight decrease is the result of the falling-off in spelter which has taken place during the last three months.

DELAY IN HEARING ON TREASURY DECISIONS

Mandamus Proceedings Begun by National Association of Retail Druggists to Test Narcotic Law Rulings Postponed for Several Weeks

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6—There will very likely be considerable delay in the disposition of the petition for a writ of mandamus to compel the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Secretary of the Treasury to abrogate Treasury decisions Nos. 2309, 2213, and 2177, recently filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia by George B. Ashley, through attorneys Eugene C. Brokmeyer, counsel for the N. A. R. D., and Leonard J. Mather. Ashley seeks the right to have a prescription, calling for the use of a narcotic, refilled without paying an additional doctor's fee, the actual requirement of the Treasury decisions.

The Government officials were cited to show cause on October 6, why a writ of mandamus should not be issued. The Government was granted a continuance of several weeks on the understanding with the counsel for petitioner that it desired additional time to enable it to prepare its answer. At the last moment, instead of making an answer, as had been expected, District Attorney John E. Laskey, for the Government, filed a motion to dismiss the petition, on the following grounds:

1. That the case is a suit that involves the restraining of the assessment and collection of a tax of the United States and as such cannot be maintained.

2. That the petition fails to state facts sufficient to justify an order providing for the issuance of the writ of mandamus in the case.

3. That it appears upon the face of the petition that it is sought by suit to control and interfere with the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, both executive officers of the United States, in the performance of their official duties in matters vested solely in their judgment and discretion, and as such cannot be maintained.

These decisions were promulgated, among others, by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and issued with the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the enforcement of the Harrison anti-narcotic law. Under their provisions there is prohibited the refilling of a prescription for a medicinal preparation containing a narcotic drug unless such preparation is prepared in accordance with the United States Pharmacopoeia, the National Formulary, or other recognized or established formula usually carried in stock by a druggist and sold without a prescription provided such preparation is dispensed in good faith for medicinal purposes only.

Ashley, who is a painter, told the court that he is a poor man and suffering from a serious and stubborn cough, that he consulted a doctor professionally who prescribed on one of his regular blanks, as follows: "Ammonium chloride, one dram; morphine sulphate, one quarter grain; syrup of scillae, one-half ounce, and syrup of pruni, virg., one and one-half ounces. Dose, 1 tablespoonful every two hours."

It is further averred that the petitioner is unable to pay the additional fee of the physician necessary to secure each new prescription of this same kind and brings this action to seek relief under the law.

In an interview with the Washington correspondent of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS, Eugene C. Brokmeyer, of counsel for Mr. Ashley, said: "The motion to dismiss will have the effect of delaying the adjudication of the case on its merits, and the Government might have raised the points incorporated in its motion to dismiss in its answer and thus disposed of the case in one proceeding if it had wished a speedy determination of the entire matter.

"It is understood that the action of the United States District Attorney's office in changing its course of procedure as originally arranged was influenced by the Treasury Department, which either is trying to defer action on the merits of the case until after Congress meets and it has an opportunity to amend the law, or is desirous of preventing the establishment of a precedent for curtailing the power of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue through mandamus proceedings when it comes to the enforcement of revenue measures.

"It is probable that it will be two weeks or more before the motion to dismiss will be heard, because the Court is moving from its present domicile, owing to the making of repairs to the Court House."

U. S. DRUG LAW VIOLATIONS 2,623 IN YEAR

Department of Agriculture Prosecuted Many Offenders and Fines Aggregating $116,430.58 Were Assessed—Virus and Insecticide Acts Strictly Enforced

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6—The following summary showing the activities of the U. S. Department of Agriculture during the last fiscal year in enforcing the Food and Drugs Act and other regulatory statutes administered by the Department, is taken from the annual report of the Solicitor of that Department.

In the enforcement of these various laws the courts were invoked in 2,623 violations, and a total of $116,430.58 was recovered in fines and damages. This is exclusive of condemnations and forfeitures in 553 cases under the Food and Drugs and Insecticide Acts.

Nine hundred and seventy-eight cases under the Food and Drugs Act were transmitted to the Department of Justice, in 401 of which criminal proceedings and in 577 of which seizures were recommended. The 401 criminal cases embraced 787 alleged violations of the Food and Drugs Act.

At the close of the fiscal year 1915, 435 cases were pending, of which 233 were criminal prosecutions and 202 were seizures.

Three hundred and seventy-two cases pending at the close of the fiscal year 1915 and 664 reported during the fiscal year 1916, in all 1,036, were terminated in 1916. Of those terminated 434 were criminal and 602 were civil. In 330 of the 434 criminal cases fines amounting to $15,905.56 were imposed.

In 132 of these cases fines amounted to $50 or higher, in 48 cases fines amounted to $100 or more in each case, and in 19 cases to $200 or more in each. The highest fine imposed on a single defendant was $600. In addition to the fines imposed costs generally were assessed. Of the 602 civil cases terminated during the year decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered in 543. In the 543 cases in which decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered the goods were destroyed in 330, released on bond or otherwise in 177, sold in 35, ordered sold or destroyed in 1.

At the close of the year 377 cases were pending, of which 200 were criminal prosecutions and 177 were seizures.

Thirty-eight apparent violations of the act of March 4, 1913 (37 Stat., 832), governing the preparation, shipment, and importation of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products, intended for use in the treatment of domestic animals, were reported to the Attorney General. Fines aggregating $185 were imposed in 36 cases.

In the enforcement of the insecticide act, which is designed to prevent interstate and foreign commerce in misbranded and adulterated insecticides and fungicides, 87 cases were reported to the Attorney General, in 76 of which criminal proceedings and in 11 seizures were recommended. Fines aggregating $2,040 were collected in 80 cases decided in favor of the Government. Decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered in 10 of the civil cases.

REMOVALS FROM FRENCH EMBARGO LIST

A ministerial order of October 28 permits the exportation, transit, etc., to the usual allied nations and to the United States of all articles named in the decree of October 26, except oxalic acid, albumen, chlorine compounds, carbon chloride, iron or ordinary steel cutting tools, tools and detached parts therefor, machine parts, and all other articles of special steel except clock makers' tools.

The list of prohibited exports referred to was published in last week's issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

PRODUCTION AND USES OF INDIAN TURMERIC

Turmeric *(Curcuma longa)* is regarded by some botanists as a native of India, but the finest qualities were introduced into India from China or Cochin China. The plant is nowadays extensively cultivated all over India for its rhizomes (root stock). There are two forms, the hard, highly-colored rhizome used as a yellow dyestuff and the fairly soft, pale-colored, edible root that is employed as a condiment.

With regard to commercial qualities an authority says the Chinese and especially the Formosan turmeric is considered to be the best, with the Indian produced in Bengal, Pegu, and Madras ranking next. So different are some of the forms of turmeric that it has often been urged they must be produced from botanically distinct varieties. In European trade the China, Madras, Cochin, Bengal, and Java grades are recognized. Cochin turmeric is a globular tuber and usually appears on the market cut into slices. It is edible, and is possibly to some extent often *C. angustifolia* (Indian arrowroot) or *C. montana* rather than *C. longa.*

Some writers state, however, that the special qualities of the dye rhizome are more a question of age than of specific distinctions. If left in the soil for a longer period or if dried and stored for some time before being used the tubers assume the dye condition. Exports to the United States have been nearly all for use as a dye. Shipments are in two solid forms, either as rhizome "fingers," which are big, hard, and heavy pieces of root, or as "bulbs," a small, round form. The total exports to the United States from all ports in the Madras Presidency for the six months ended June 30, 1916, were 1,745,924 pounds, valued at $108,733.

The districts in the Madras Presidency where turmeric is chiefly cultivated are Erode, Trichinopoly, Karur Salem, Nellore, Cochin, and Cuddapah. The yearly output for the Presidency is estimated roughly at about 3,000 tons, but a good deal of obscurity prevails as to the production and yield of this crop. The returns are given in maunds, a measure that may vary from 82 to 85 pounds; it is often not possible to discover whether the figures refer to dry or green tubers; and, lastly, ignorance prevails regarding the races of plant grown.

In Coimbatore it is said that turmeric is grown with yams, maize, castor, etc., the rhizomes being planted on ridges in June and July and dug up in March and April. As a rule turmeric is not grown more than once in three years and is followed by raggee and paddy. The cost of cultivation seems to be about $38 per acre and the yield from 3,000 to 5,000 pounds of prepared turmeric (value $39 to $65) and 6,250 pounds of yams (value about $65). The plant occupies the ground for nearly a year. When prepared as a condiment the root is called, in the vernacular (tamil), manjal, and when prepared as a dye it is saya manjal. Turmeric is often planted on land where sugar cane grew the preceding year and is deemed a meliorating crop.

Various systems of preparing the rhizome for the market are practiced. In Bengal they are cleaned, stripped of the fibrous roots, and heated gradually in earthen pots the mouths of which are carefully closed by lids. The rhizomes are thus stewed in their own juice. Afterwards they are dried in the sun for nearly a week, being protected at night from dew. In Madras the rhizomes are boiled in water and dried in the sun. In the Punjab the drying is done by artificial heat.

When intended to be used as a dye the rhizomes are boiled a second time and powdered while still wet, and a decoction is made of this paste with water. Formerly turmeric dye was very largely used in India at marriage ceremonies, but this practice has considerably declined of late. On ceremonial occasions it was also largely employed to rub on the skin and is so used to this day.

The dye attaches itself readily to wool, silk, or cotton, and mordants are rarely required. Calcutta dyers, however, obtain a brilliant yellow by mixing turmeric with carbonate of soda. The principal use of turmeric in India at the present day is as an auxiliary to such other dyes as al *(Morinda citrifolia)*, safflower *(Carthamus tinctorius)*, and lac *(Tachardia)*, and in the production of shades of green along with indigo. It is fairly largely employed in calico printing and in coloring native-made paper. In Bengal it is extensively employed in dyeing cotton cloths and toys and other articles of soda pith (*Æschynomene aspera)*. In the United Provinces it is said to be more commonly used as a condiment than as a dye, and is, as a rule, grown along with *Colocasia antiquorum.*

In Europe turmeric is still employed in dyeing compound shades of wool usually in conjunction with orchil (a purple lichen dye from *Roccella tinctoria)* and indigo extract. It is rarely used on silk. In medicine turmeric is employed as an aromatic stimulant, and in chemistry to make turmeric paper, the latter being used as a common test for alkalis the chemical action of which turns the paper from a yellow color to brown or red. Turmeric is also said to be employed in the adulteration of mustard and to color varnishes. The ports to which turmeric is most shipped are Marseilles, Genoa, London, New York, and formerly Hamburg and Trieste. As a rule turmeric is sold in Europe in powdered form.

OPEN MEETING OF CHEMICAL SOCIETY

A meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, will be held at the Chemists' Club, 50 E. 41st street, New York City, Friday evening, November 10, to which the public is cordially invited. The program will be of special interest, as the papers to be presented will bring out forcibly the relation of the chemist to public welfare.

The first paper will be a discussion of "The General Problem of Public Service Training," by Prof. Charles A. Beard of Columbia University and of the Training School for Public Service. Mr. Beard has made a special study of this problem.

The Status and Compensation of the Chemist in Public Service," will be presented by Prof. Frederick E. Breithut of the College of the City of New York. Prof. Breithut, for a number of years, has made a study of the conditions existing in our manufacturing enterprises and will bring home very forcibly the importance of the chemist in public service.

The third paper, entitled "The Chemist in Public Service," will be given by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, formerly Chief Chemist, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The title of the final paper will be "The Chemist in the Service of New York City," by Dr. Otto H. Klein, Director Central Testing Laboratory.

MEDICINAL MANUFACTURERS TO MEET FEBRUARY 6-7

DETROIT, MICH., November 6—On Friday, October 27, the Executive Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers of Medicinal Products held a meeting in the Association office here. Those present were Charles J. Lynn of Eli Lilly & Co., president; Franklin Black of Charles Pfizer & Co., treasurer; Charles M. Woodruff of Parke, Davis & Co., secretary, and Dr. A. R. L. Dohme of Sharp & Dohme and B. L. Murray of Merck & Co., elective members of the committee.

The committee concerned itself chiefly with the arrangements for the sixth annual meeting of the association. February 6th and 7th, which fall on a Tuesday and a Wednesday, were named as the dates and the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, as the place.

The meeting was also featured by an animated discussion of the mailing of poisons situation from which the drug trade will seek relief at the December Session of Congress through the medium of the Kern-Doremus bill.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS WITH AUSTRALIA

Feeling that upon the conduct of our present great trade with Australia will depend in large measure the success of our future trade with the Island Continent, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, of the Department of Commerce, has issued a book of instructions for carrying on trade with Australian markets.

C. A. Bowler, former manager of the Point Milling & Manufacturing Company, 100 William street, went West three weeks ago, was married and settled in St. Louis. He will not return to New York. His successor has not been appointed.

MEISTER, LUCIUS AND BRUNING PLANT IN ENGLAND TAKEN OVER BY BRITISH FIRM

Control of Big German Chemical Concern Passes to Messrs. Levinstein of Manchester, According to Announcement of Walter Runciman in Parliament

LONDON, October 23—Since my last letter several matters of interest to chemists and pharmacists have been discussed in Parliament. An important question had reference to the revival of the Indian indigo industry, concerning which I wrote a week ago, and in the course of the official reply it was stated that the average value of indigo exports from India in the five years ending 1896-7 was about £3,000,000 a year. An indigo research branch under a competent chemist has been constituted in the Indian Agricultural Department, and its investigations are examined and criticized by a small expert committee which the Secretary of State has appointed in this country, and which includes an eminent chemist and representative of the planting interests and dye users. The President of the Board of Trade was asked by another member whether the Ellesmere Port Dyeworks, owned by German residents in Germany, had been leased to Messrs. Levinstein of Manchester, whether the British Dyes Ltd., a company in which £1,000,000 of British money has been invested, was given an opportunity of tendering for the works, and, if not, could he give the reason. In reply, Mr. Runciman said the works of Messrs Meister Lucius and Brüning, referred to, had been sold under the provisions of the Trading with the Enemy Acts, to Messrs Levinstein Ltd, full guarantees having been given by that firm that the company shall always remain under British control. The Board of Trade took the advice of scientific experts on the evidence submitted by Messrs Levinstein and British Dyes Ltd. as to their respective ability to utilize the works in question for the manufacture of synthetic indigo. As it appeared from the report of the referees that, on the evidence submitted, Messrs Levinstein were better qualified to carry on this particular manufacture by the process for which the Ellesmere plant was designed, the Board considered that no useful purpose would have been served by inviting competitive tenders, provided that Messrs Levinstein were prepared to pay a price considered reasonable by the Court. The selling price was considered reasonable by the Court, and was not fixed by the Government.

The Sanatogen Business

Regarding the winding up of the Sanatogen business which has been reported in previous letters, it was announced in the House of Commons by the President of the Board of Trade this week that the business of Wulfing and Company had been continued by the Controller appointed to wind it up pending the sale of the assets to a British purchaser, in order that the assets acquired by the purchaser should be of value to him, and that the position of persons who had contracts with the firm should not be prejudiced. Tenders for the assets were invited some time ago, but could not be proceeded with pending the settlement of certain difficult questions about the trade marks used in connection with the business. These having now been disposed of, the Controller is again inviting tenders.

Use of Boric Preservatives

Under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act the Local Government Board is making a new rule in regard to the use of boric acid in cream. Four years ago the Board published regulations permitting the addition of boric preservatives and hydrogen peroxide to cream, provided that a declaration was made of the presence of the preservative. The amount of the preservative which might be used, however, was not stated, and the maximum amount of boric acid which may be used has now been fixed at 0.4%.

The new regulations as to the closing of shops at 7 on week days and 9 on Saturdays will not interfere with the supply from a closed chemist's shop of necessary medicines or appliances, but from October 30 every pharmacist keeping a shop must close his premises at 7 p.m. and will only be permitted to light up and reopen after that time for such period as may be necessary for serving a customer with medical requisites.

Official notification of the tenders accepted by the Australian Government for supplies to the Military Forces in August last include the following prices: Chloroform, pure, 2s 9d per lb; oleum santal, flav. ang., 35s per lb; pituitrin ampoules (1 per box of six), 30s doz.; silver nucleinate (nargol), 80s per lb; 8-oz bottles, each containing 100 mercuric-potass. iodid (Iodid. hydrarg), gr 8.75, 1 in 4 fl oz of water—1 in 1,000, 54s per doz; naso-pharyngeal comp (100 in bottle), 12s per doz; quinine gr 2 (100 in bottle), 12s per doz; tablets apomorphine hydrochloride, gr. 1/20, 3s per hundred; tablets apomorphine hydrochloride, gr 1/10, 5s 4d per 100; tablets morphine sulphate, gr ½, 5s per 100; tablets morphine sulphate, gr ¼, 2s 9d per 100; tablets morphine sulphate, gr ⅓, 5s per 100; tablets atropine, gr 1/120 and morphine sulphate, gr ⅛, 4s 6d per 100; tablets atropine sulphate, gr 1/60, 1s 4d per 100; oleum caryoph, 8s per lb; oleum juniper baccae, 7s 6d per lb; oleum ricini, Ital., 4-gal tins, 10s 6d per gal; (Winch. quarts), 1s 5d per lb; oleum terebinth, 4s 9d per gal; oleum croton, 6d per lb; oleum pini sylvestris, 8s 6d per lb; petroleum jelly, amber, 42s per cwt; potass. caustic, 10s per lb; potass. bicarb. pulv., 2s per lb; potass. bromid, 28s 6d per lb; potass. chloras, 2s 3d per lb; potass. citras, 6s per lb; quinine sulphas, 60s per lb; acetomorphine hydrochloride, gr 1/12, bottles containing 100, 1s 3d per bottle; Dover's Powder, 5 gr, bottles containing 100, 1s 6d per bottle; phenazone, 5 gr, bottles containing 100, 6s 6d per bottle; potassium bicarbonate, 5 gr, bottle containing 100, 7s 3d per bottle.

LITTLE TURKISH OPIUM IN LONDON MARKET

Morphia Makers Two Weeks Ago Withdrew All Offers Because of Its Scarcity—Export of Drugs and Chemicals Hampered by Many Restrictions

LONDON, October 23—There is very little improvement to report in our home markets and owing to the obstacles placed in the way of shippers, business for export continues restricted. With the exception of quite a limited space granted exceptionally by the Russian Government on their last chartered steamers for chemical products deemed to be of urgent utility it may be said that ordinary trade with Russia via Archangel has this year been practically nil, the tonnage having been given over exclusively to war munitions and kindred requirements. The Archangel route may now be considered closed, the season being somewhat earlier than usual. Transit via Norway and Sweden to Russia has been slow and attended with increased risks, licenses occupying from four to five months to put through. The Swedish Government deputation about to visit London will, it is hoped, pave the way for a closer understanding and an easement of traffic to and via Scandinavia generally. The recent German submarine menace has had little or no effect on marine insurance or war risk rates. On the contrary an easier feeling is manifest and an all-round reduction more than probable.

There have been few changes of exceptional interest during the week. *Opium* will probably attract more attention towards the end of the year as far as London stocks are concerned. Business of late has been almost entirely restricted to *Persian* the stock of which is estimated at about 500 cases all told. The *Turkish* variety is barely obtainable. *Lemon oil* of new crop is firm. *Citric and tartaric acids* have of late been disappointing to holders and the oft-projected advance which was to follow the reduced output both in France and Italy has not materialized. In this connection the makers of *citrates* have this week reduced their prices by ninepence per pound as detailed below. *Gentian root* is offering more freely from France and *cloves* are again cheaper.

In view of the stringency and doubtful future supply of *opium* our manufacturers, having booked all the orders they can see their way to execute during the next three or four months have again stopped selling *morphia* and their quotations are therefore quite nominal.

The drug auctions this week were slow and almost void of interest except for a half hour's spirited bidding for 28 trays of *Sultanas* generously offered by a Malaga firm for

the benefit of the soldiers' Christmas pudding fund, one single tray of "extra choice" fetching over $200.

ALMOND OIL—English best B.P. has been reduced by the makers to 2s 6d pr lb in cwt lots.

AMMONIA SULPHATE—25%, £16 17s 6d pr ton naked.

ANISE OIL—Firmer "Red Ship" spot 3s 5d forward 3s 3d c.i.f.

BLEACHING POWDER—It is rumored that the Government is about to take over the control owing to increasing requirements. £24 pr ton is the present price.

CINCHONA—At the auction to be held in Amsterdam November 3, 106,883 kilos will come under the hammer. First hand stock on October 12 consisted of 46,297 packages including the supplies to be offered on November 3.

CITRATES—The reduced prices are as follows: *Ferri and Ammon Cit.* 2s 10d pr lb; *Sodium Citrate,* 2s 10d pr lb; *Potass Citrate,* 4s 5d pr lb.

CITRIC ACID—2s 7½d subject.

CLOVES—Zanzibar 6⅞d pr lb spot, January-March same figure.

COCA LEAVES—The public sale in Amsterdam on November 3 will include 28,152 kilos Java quality.

GENTIAN ROOT—Was offering in auction at 85s pr cwt while to arrive French is obtainable at about 69s pr cwt.

MORPHIA HYDROCHLOR POWDER—Is quite nominal at 13s 6d pr oz.

OPIUM—There is good inquiry for *Persian* and full testing qualities in good condition are offered at 30s pr lb.

QUILLAIA BARK—Now on the prohibited list for export with the usual exceptions. Sales have been made at £42 pr ton.

QUININE—A brisk business has been done for export at 2s 5d pr oz for *sulphate.*

SHELLAC—Again cheaper forward and somewhat irregular. December, 117s to 120s; March, 120s.

At auction the only products finding buyers were:

ALOES—Cape slightly easier. Mossel Bay firsts 40s. *Socotrine* 95s. *Curacao.* Ordinary dark 50s pr cwt.

BALSAM TOLU—1s 6d pr lb.

BOLDO LEAVES—20 bales sold at 1s 6d pr lb.

COLOCYNTH—Pulp and powder without reserve 5¼d to 7½d pr lb.

IPECACUANHA—Matto Grosso slightly damaged 9s. Cartegena 7s pr lb.

SENNAS—Were more freely offered medium to good Tinnevelly 5¾d to 7¼d; ordinary, 2½d to 4d; Pods, 7½d to 9d pr lb.

ANTIMONY HAS HAD A WAR BOOM

The following notes are taken from a report of the American Consul at Hankow, China:

A few years ago antimony was a cheap metal, but the European war has made antimony mining one of the most profitable mineral undertakings. The ore is not a product of this consular district, but comes chiefly from Hunan, although Hankow is the active center for its sale and shipment. The exports in 1915 included 21,327,600 pounds of crude antimony, valued at $816,879; 4,310,000 pounds of antimony regulus, valued at $554,716; 455,333 pounds of antimony ore, valued at $5,880; 672,000 pounds of antimony-ore refuse, valued at $2,111; 523,467 pounds of antimony oxide, valued at $3,162; and 2,240,000 pounds of antimony-oxide refuse, valued at $3,871; making a total shipment of 29,528,400 pounds, as against 25,661,867 pounds exported in 1915.

In January, 1915, the price of antimony regulus exports duty paid was 440 to 455 Hankow taels (about $245 to $247 United States currency) per net long ton. Crude antimony sold during that month at 220 to 240 taels ($122 to $133) per ton. There was no drop in price during the year, and in December crude sold for 530 to 620 taels ($294 to $344) per ton and regulus at 1,100 to 1,250 taels ($611 to $694).

Five smelting plants were operated in the vicinity of Hankow during 1915; three of these produced antimony regulus from antimony refuse, and two plants produced regulus from oxide ores. Both the antimony refuse and oxide ores consumed in these plants were imported from Hunan Province. No antimony ores were exported in 1915, except in small lots, which were probably to meet contracts antedating the war. Most of the regulus and crude antimony was shipped to Japan and the United States, although not consigned directly from Hankow to America except in small quantities.

Vegetable tallow is an important article of export from Hankow. The amount shipped during 1915 was rather smaller than that of the preceding year, owing principally to the high freight rates prevailing for shipments to foreign countries. The shipment from Hankow during 1915 amounted to 28,618,933 pounds, of which total 7,936,408 pounds were shipped to the United States. The price of vegetable tallow was 15 or 20 per cent lower at the beginning of the year than at the close, when it was quoted at 11 to 13.50 taels ($6.75 to $8.25) per picul (133⅓ lbs.) depending upon the district from which it was derived.

The exports of egg products from Hankow during 1915 have been unprecedented, and the prices increased more than 50 per cent over those prevailing a year and a half earlier. The following table shows the character and quantities of egg products shipped from Hankow during 1914 and 1915:

Articles	1914	1915	Articles	1914	1915
Albumen:			Egg yolk:		
Dried ..pounds	1,365,067	2,207,867	Dried pounds	697,333	2,752,267
Liquid ....do..	459,867	48,933	Liquid ....do..	6,345,333	7,692,800
Eggs:					
Fresh number	25,904,486	16,197,997			
Frozen pounds	12,292,133	12,347,867			

A great stimulus was given by the unprecedently high prices of egg products for machinery to manufacture egg powder, albumen, and similar articles in the most modern way. One firm which has been producing egg yolk not easily soluble has made great efforts to procure machinery for the manufacture of a soluble article, and with the assistance of an American manufacturer it is thought that it is about to be successful. This is only one of the manufacturers who are installing improved machinery. A cold-storage company, which is as prosperous as any concern in China, was installing an American plant at the close of 1915 for the manufacture of whole-egg powder. The expense being incurred for this plant is considerable.

CHART ON COAL-TAR COLORS

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 6—The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce is about to prepare a chart showing the derivation of the leading coal-tar colors. There will be two editions, one of which will be on heavy paper and will be sent through the mail in tubes so as to be in condition for framing when it reaches those who may have applied for a copy. The chart will be brought up to date by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, dyestuff expert of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. A similar chart will be included in the dyestuff census which is now in the hands of the printer and which will be available within a short time.

OFFER $4,500,000 DYEWOOD STOCK

Blair & Company, stock brokers, New York, are offering $4,500,000 United Dyewood Corporation 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock of an issue of $5,000,000. The preferred has equal voting power with the common, and in case of failure to pay the full quarterly dividend for each of six successive periods the preferred will be entitled to the exclusive right to vote until unpaid dividends have been settled. The corporation owns substantially all of the stock of the American Dyewood Company, British Dyewood Company, West Indies Chemical Works, and Cie Francaise des Extraits Tinctoriaux et Tannants.

CHEMICALS WANTED IN NORWAY

A consular report says that a newly organized chemical company in Norway is in the market for carbolic acid, acetic acid, benzol, phenol, salicylic acid, caustic soda, bichromate of potash and soda, aniline oil and salts, paranitrotoluol and paranitrolphenol. Correspondence in English. Terms cash against documents. Information can be had at any office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Mention File No. 22860.

Drug and Chemical Markets

LONDON MARKET QUIET; PRICES RISING

Oils Are Higher—Copper Sulphate and Bleaching Powder Also Advance—Salicylates and Acetic, Citric and Tartaric Acids Lower

(Special Cable to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

LONDON, November 6—The market is quiet. Copper sulphate, bleaching powder and cocoanut, cottonseed, linseed, palm and rape oils are higher. White arsenic, milk sugar, sandalwood oil, attar of rose, and Japanese camphor are also higher. Formaldehyde is lower. The salicylates, including salol, and acetic, citric and tartaric acids are lower. Atropine and hydroquinone have also declined. All varieties of ipecacuanha are weak.

OPIUM ADVANCED ANOTHER 50 CENTS

Scarcity of Turkish Gum and Good Export Demand for Derivatives Influence Upward Trend—Some Botanicals in Strong Position

The most notable event during the past week was an announcement by leading interests of an advance of 50c a pound on opium. The rise was due to the continued small arrivals of the gum from abroad, and decidedly small spot supplies available here. The demand from domestic users continues very slow, due to the operation of narcotic laws, but there is a growing export demand, which serves to hold values firm. Morphine and codeine are firmer, in sympathy with the rise on opium, and an advance in quotations is looked for daily. Manufacturers of resublimed pyrogallic acid announced a noteworthy rise in prices, based on smaller supplies and higher cost of production. This was also true of potassium permanganate, second hands having raised quotations about 10c a pound.

The situation of the market for botanical drugs is stronger for various descriptions, due to a curtailment of production and meager spot stocks. Noted price advances have been established on Alexandria senna leaves, arnica and Valencia saffron flowers, followed by fair rises in values on wahoo bark of root and tree, while minor advances on other crude drugs have been effected.

Grains of paradise are very scarce and some odd lots were sold at $1.65 a pound, which is a marked gain. Offerings are limited, and prices will continue to be a matter of negotiation.

Among the new domestic botanicals being introduced is cannabis indica, testing U. S. P. and which is offered on the market at 80c a pound.

The only change of importance covering medicinal gums was in the nature of an advance in prices of about one cent a pound, on the higher grades of arabic, which was based solely on meager spot stocks and smaller recent arrivals from primary sources.

Further advances in the market for seeds, is due to a pronounced scarcity, owing to the retention of the embargo by the Dutch Government. Caraway, poppy and mustard seeds scored important gains in prices, and further advances are predicted. Anise seed is practically out of stock and quoted nominal, while celery seed shows a slight advance on firmer reports from abroad.

The downward revision of values was mostly attributed to a renewal of selling competition among tired holders, who are more anxious to realize, and also due to a fair increase in arrivals of supplies as well as to easier primary markets. A slow demand contributed this weakness. Such conditions affected ergot and menthol, which suffered further price losses; cinchona bark, red quills, suffered a decline, while Tinnevelly senna leaves and gentian root show further price reductions.

A marked decline of $5 a barrel was established on Newfoundland cod liver oil, attributed solely to sharper selling competition among dealers, and easier reports from primary sources.

The only change in chemicals worthy of note was the lowering of quotations by second hands on salicylic acid and sodium salicylate.

Prices were lowered on oils of citronella and of rose, due to a lack of demand and a fair accumulation of spot stocks.

Acid, Pyrogallic—A decrease in the production and smaller supplies available, led to a rise of 25c a pound in prices of resublimed spot lots. Manufacturers are quoting supplies on the basis of $3.25@3.30 a pound for supplies in 5-pound cans; $3.30 for 1-pound cans; $3.35 for ½-pound cans and $3.45 a pound for ¼-pound cans. Crystals in bottles are quoted at 10c less a pound than for resublimed.

Acid, Salicylic—A renewal of keen selling competition among second hand holders had a depressing effect on prices. Offerings were lowered to $1.45@$1.50 a pound on spot lots.

Arnica Flowers—Holders' views are stronger, based on better inquiries and prospects of continued scarcity of spot stocks for some time to come. Spot lots are being offered at 90c a pound, while some sellers are refusing to entertain bids below 93c@95c a pound.

Bayberry Wax—Recent larger arrivals and no improvement of inquiries from users led to more liberal offerings by holders at lower values. Holders of spot lots reduced quotations ½c to 19½c@21c a pound.

Cinchona Bark—The market is easier, due to a lack of inquiries from buyers and more liberal offerings by tired holders, which influenced a downward course of values. Sellers reduced quotations on red quills to 25c@40c and on powdered lots to 27c@34c a pound on the spot. Recent larger arrivals also had a depressing effect on values.

Cod Liver Oil—A general disinclination by buyers to purchase on a larger scale, which led to keener selling competition among holders, resulted in an important decline of $5 a barrel on Newfoundland spot oil. Offerings are being made freely at $77@$80 a barrel, as to brand. Norwegian oil closed steady without change at $130@$135 a barrel for spot parcels, according to brand.

Colchicum Seed—Stronger primary reports and small spot stocks influenced a decidedly stronger sentiment among the leading holders of spot supplies. Quotations were raised 5c a pound and sellers as a rule refused to shade $1.35 a pound, while some holders are asking from $1.40@$1.50 a pound.

Corn Syrup—A further noteworthy gain in values has been established of 20c per 100 pounds, attributed to the higher market for corn and a material decrease in the supply. Holders are quoting $3.31 per 100 pounds for spot lots of 42 degrees mixing.

Epsom Salt—The spot market for U. S. P. supplies scored an advance of 13c per 100 pounds, which was attributed to a more active demand and a considerable gain in sales. Sellers are quoting $2 per 100 pounds for carloads, while some holders are asking higher prices, based on prospects for a stronger and higher market for the raw material.

Ergot—Recent arrivals which augmented the spot supplies of Russian and a slow demand, created a weaker sentiment among holders which led to keener selling at price concessions. Quotations closed 5c lower to 65c@68c a pound.

Gelatin—A stronger tone pervades the market for spot supplies of silver label and prices scored a further gain. Owing to the extreme scarcity of stocks and considerable difficulty experienced by buyers to locate offerings, the quoted price of $1.25 a pound is regarded as wholly nominal.

Gentian Root—The trend of the spot market is easier owing to freer offerings due in part to smaller inquiries from users. Prices were lowered 1c to 16c@17c a pound.

Guarana—A material decrease on the spot of powdered, created a stronger sentiment among holders, who raised prices about 5c a pound. Offerings are somewhat limited at $1.40@$1.50 a pound.

Gum Arabic—The spot market strengthened for the higher grades, under a larger demand and values show a gain of about 1c a pound. Holders are quoting supplies of firsts at 37c@39c a pound.

Gum Mastic—Reports from primary markets noting

stronger prices, together with scant supplies and a scarcity of stock here, forced up values slightly. Offerings were extremely light at 37½c and in most quarters 38c@38½c a pound is being quoted.

Menthol—A continued lack of buying interest by users, resulted in freer offerings at lower figures. Quotations were lowered 10c to $3.10@$3.20 a pound. Unconfirmed reports were circulated that orders are being and have been booked at prices as low as $3 a pound.

Oil of Citronella—Recent larger arrivals and a quiet primary market, served to weaken holders' views on prices covering spot stocks. Offerings were reduced 1c to 46c@46½c a pound, as to style of package.

Oil of Rose—A slightly easier tone pervades the spot market, which resulted in the lowering of values on some brands. Sellers named as low as $11.50@$12, while other brands are being held up to $14 an ounce.

Opium—Prices scored a marked gain of 50c a pound, based on a further diminution of supplies and stronger primary markets abroad. Spot supplies of Turkish druggists' are quoted at $12, while powdered and granular are being held at $13 a pound, respectively. A growing export demand is offsetting the slow demand from domestic users, which is due to the operation of narcotic laws here.

Potassium Permanganate—A further notable decrease in spot stocks which led to small offerings by holders, influenced a stronger upward trend of the market. Quotations are quoted higher, ranging from $2.35@$2.45 a pound for spot lots.

Saffron Flowers—The market for spot lots of Valencia is decidedly stronger, influenced by a further decrease in the available supply and smaller arrivals. Sellers advanced quotations 15c to $11.10@$11.20 a pound.

Salol—Owing to a continued slow demand which stimulated price shading by second hands a weaker and lower market has been established. Offerings by second hands are being made freely at 10c a pound below first hands quotation, closing easy at $3.15@$3.20 a pound for supplies in bulk.

Senna Leaves—An important rise of 5c a pound on whole Alexandria leaves has been established. Holders are quoting 65c@75c a pound. A decided decrease in stocks, due in part to smaller arrivals from abroad, influenced a stronger sentiment in trade circles.

Senna Leaves—Larger offerings at price concessions, due to recent liberal arrivals and a slow demand, resulted in a weaker and lower spot market. Holders are offering supplies of Tinnevelly leaves at 3c decline to 17c@27c a pound, as to quality.

Sodium Salicylate—Prices weakened under more liberal offerings by second hands, who are showing an inclination to realize. Quotations were lowered to $1.45@$1.55 a pound. The slow inquiry by users has led to a fair accumulation of stocks, which in turn aided the downward course of the market.

Wahoo Bark—A firmer trend dominates the spot market for supplies of bark of root, due to a further curtailment of stocks and better demand. Sellers are quoting 5c higher from 30c@32c a pound for bark of root and from 14c@16c a pound for bark of tree.

UNITED DRUG CO. STOCK TRANSFER MADE

The Riker & Hegeman corporation has been formally dissolved and every holder of stock has received for each $100 share one share of United Drug Company common stock, par value $100, and $44 in second preferred stock, as well as about $1 in cash.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—The J. C. Swan-Williamson Company has been incorporated in Indiana with a capital of $40,000. The company will occupy a new building at 311-315 North Capitol avenue. Vaccines, serums and other biological products will be manufactured.

Ferd. T. Hopkins & Company, who have been located in Great Jones street, New York, for fifty years, have purchased the building and lot at 430 Lafayette street and will have it remodeled prior to occupancy for office and laboratory.

DEUTSCHLAND BRINGS GERMAN MEDICINES

Pharmaceutical Preparations As Well As Dyes in Cargo of the Famous Under-Sea Traveler—Colors in About Same Quantity As Before

The German merchant submarine Deutschland brought considerable quantities of pharmaceutical specialties in addition to about 150 tons of dyestuffs, according to the American representatives of the German dye and chemical manufacturers.

Importers are reluctant to disclose information as to the colors received, but DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS has been reliably informed that the quantity of dyes is about the same as that brought on the first trip of the Deutschland.

It is not likely that the German dyes will seriously compete with those now made in the United States because of the enormous freight charges which have been levied by the owners of the Deutschland. It is believed that the total value of the dyes is about $350,000, this being based on selling prices before the war. At present prices these colors will, of course, bring considerably more than that amount. Pharmaceutical specialties and other chemicals make up a total dye and chemical cargo worth about $500,000 at before-the-war prices. Customs duties are levied on the basis of the normal prices, not the present inflated values.

Dr. C. J. Herzog, of the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company, says that his company has received, besides a quantity of dyes, a sufficient supply of antipyrine, pyramidon, orthoform, anaesthesin, holocain and other specialties to last four or five months. These will be distributed in such a way as to discourage speculators, said Dr. Herzog. Antipyrine, which has been bringing about $19 or $20, will be sold by the Farbwerke-Hoechst Company at $1 an ounce. Pyramidon, which before the war sold at $1.30 an ounce, will be sold at $2.25 or $2.30. Other prices will be in proportion.

The Bayer Company received a quantity of adalin and sajodin tablets.

All of the companies which received dyes on the former visit of the Deutschland are understood to have again been consignees.

BECKERS' ANILINE AND CHEMICAL WORKS INCREASES CAPITAL TO $5,000,000

At the meeting of the stockholders of the W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday last, it was voted to increase the amount of the capital stock from $2,000,000 to $5,000,000. Dr. Beckers informs DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS that none of this additional stock will be sold in the open market. Seven new buildings are to be added to the Beckers plant, which will make a total of forty-six buildings. It is understood that the Beckers company has taken sufficient contracts for colors to keep these plants busy for two or three years.

VIRGINIA GREATEST SOAPSTONE STATE

In the production of soapstone the United States ranks first among all countries, and Virginia produces about 20 times as much as the four other producing States—Maryland, North Carolina, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The production of soapstone and talc in the United States is steadily increasing, according to the United States Geological Survey, Department of the Interior. In 1900 it was 27,943 short tons, in 1910 it was 150,716 tons, and in 1915 it was 186,891 short tons.

A CORRECTION ON U. S. POTASH IMPORTS

In last week's issue it was erroneously stated that our imports of potassium muriate in the twelve months ending June, 1914, were 7,915,523 tons. The item should have read 237,886 tons of a value of $7,915,523. In the year ending June, 1915, our imports of potassium muriate shrunk to 102,732 tons, having a value of $3,666,118, and in the year ending June, 1916, only 2,130 tons, valued at $461,431, were imported.

Heavy Chemical Markets

LARGE BUSINESS DONE DESPITE ELECTION

Some Higher Values Recorded, Though an Abundance of Manufacture Causes a Few Articles to Decline—Sodium Cyanide Scarce

In chemical circles considerable interest was displayed in probable election results and many discussions culminated in rather animated arguments. There were sellers who claimed that business suffered as a consequence, but the consensus of opinion was that business was no more affected than it would have been by any holiday interruption. The volume of business was large and values advanced and declined from the usual causes; following which a shortage in the supply of several chemicals reacted to higher prices, while a minority of items were contrarily affected by an abundance in manufacture. In the former category are several items in which upward tendencies have been present for some time and the past week was productive of another little boost.

An exemplification of this condition was found in the case of sodium cyanide and sodium cyanide mixture. Manufacturers cannot supply the demand, spot stocks are sought in all parts of the country and prices are rising steadily. Sal ammoniac is in insufficient supply especially the white granular and lump, quotation on the latter being practically nominal while the former went a cent or two a pound higher according to the seller. Red and yellow potassium prussiate were advanced and the scarcity and high cost of potassium muriate effected an increase in saltpetre and is holding caustic potash firm notwithstanding a lack of demand. The heavy alkalies, bleach, soda ash and caustic soda are in a strongly entrenched position, both in respect to spot and future deliveries. Manufacturers have all but closed their books to contracts on these articles. Business having the earmarks of permanency might obtain contracts in limited quantities at the old prices, but as a rule no more business is accepted. Blue vitriol continues upward on increasing demands and higher metal costs. Sodium bichromate keeps up its reputation for being erratic and moves up and down in a day. Aluminum sulphate and chrome alum were easier and fractional declines were registered in lead acetate of different descriptions. Sodium chlorate could have been obtained at concessions in some quarters, and sodium prussiate was easy. A more detailed description of the principal items follow:

Acids—Considerable quantities of the heavy acids are being retired weekly but production so far has been sufficient to keep prices at the reduced levels. The quantity of sulphuric offered at below market values seems to be lessening. Average quotations are as follows:

Muriatic, 18 degree, 1⅜c@1½c a pound; 20 degree, 1½c @1⅝c; 22 degree, 2⅛c@2⅜c a pound.

Nitric, 36 degree, 5c@5¼c a pound; 38 degree, 5½c@ 5¾c a pound; 40 degree, 6c@6¼c a pound; 42 degree, 6½c @6¾c a pound.

Sulphuric, 1c@1¼c a pound for 60 degrees, and 1½c@ 1¾c a pound for 66 degree, spot. On contract, 66 degree, 93 per cent, $23 a ton and 97 per cent, $30 a ton.

Alums—Values in alums are settling to lower levels, except potassium which is held firm in sympathy with the high costs of other potassium salts. Aluminum sulphate was reduced to 2c@3c a pound for low grades and 3½c@4c a pound for high grades. Chrome alum was usually quoted at 25c a pound though there were sellers at 23c. Potassium alum ranged from 6c to 7c a pound, according to seller and description. Ammonium alum was unchanged at from 4c for the lump to 5c a pound for the powdered.

Bleaching Powder—Stocks of bleaching powder are being absorbed readily and values are upward in tendency. Sales were reported by second hands as low as 4½c a pound in large domestic drums, but most holders were asking 4⅝c, while in export drums 5½c@6c was quoted. There was practically no spot to be had from manufacturers and contract quotations of 2½c a pound for delivery over next year are nearly all withdrawn.

Calcium Acetate—Quotations on calcium acetate were firm at $3.50 per cwt. in carloads, at which price large quantities are being absorbed by consumers.

Copper Sulphate—Spot stocks of copper sulphate are said to be low, and with the higher cost of the metal, prices on all grades held firm and in some instances were advanced. Manufacturers of 98-99 per cent, large crystals, quoted 12c in carloads and 12¼c in less. In second hands small crystals were quoted at 9¾c@10c a pound spot for 92-95 per cent.

Lead Acetate—Makers of sugar of lead have reduced prices on all grades and varieties bringing quotations on brown sugar to 11⅛c a pound in barrels or casks, white crystals to 13c in casks and barrels and 13½c in kegs, broken cakes to 12¼c granulated to 12¾c and powdered to 13¾c casks or barrels and 14¼c in kegs.

Potassium Bichromate—The demand for potassium bichromate is comparatively quiet, but higher producing costs are holding prices firm at 39½c@40c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—Spot stocks of potassium chlorate are said to have been considerably reduced by large foreign shipments during the last few weeks and prices were fairly steady at 63c a pound. It was said that a few small lots could have been bought at 61c@62c. Manufacturers are asking 70c a pound spot or future delivery and on contract for 1917.

Potash, Caustic—There has been no improvement in the demand for caustic potash but prices held on account of the high production costs. It was said that large consumers, the soap makers, have, in a large measure, reverted to the uses of the first sorts potash. Prices on 70-75 per cent were 65c@70c a pound and on 88-92 per cent 83c@85c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—The yellow potassium prussiate was advanced to 70c a pound by some sellers and others were demanding 75c a pound. The red prussiate, in sympathy, was also higher, with $2.25 a pound being apparently the inside quotation.

Saltpeter—Another advance was registered in saltpeter based on the scarcity and high cost of the muriate and it was intimated that another advance was imminent as the muriate situation is very acute. Manufacturers are quoting granulated, 31c a pound, powdered, 31½c a pound and crystals, 32c a pound.

Soda Ash—Immediate deliveries of soda ash in quantity are reported as difficult to obtain. The low price on the light, basis 58 per cent, was 3⅛c a pound spot and $3.08 per cwt. for nearby delivery; over 1917, light was offered at $2.48 per cwt., same basis. Manufacturers are rarely in a position to quote on spot and business over 1917 is about contracted for to capacity.

Soda, Caustic—Exports of caustic soda in quantity are proceeding with regularity and domestic consumption is also large, making values firm and steady. Open market quotations at $3.90 per cwt. for 76 per cent, f.o.b. New York, were the lowest heard while 4c@4⅛c were generally asked; deliveries over 1917, same basis, were offered at $3.55 pr cwt., f.o.b. works. Quotations on contract for 1917 were nominal.

Potassium Bichromate—Considerable fluctuations were recorded in sodium bichromate during the week. The low price reached for sales was said to have been 21½c a pound, but at the close 23c was again the inside price with manufacturers asking 24c@24¼c a pound.

Sodium Cyanide—The market is almost bare of spot stocks and prices were again advanced during the week. Small lots arriving from the interior were quoted at 75c a pound and some sales were reported at 80c a pound. The situation in the sodium cyanide mixture is identical.

Sodium Prussiate—Stocks of sodium prussiate seem to be in fair quantity and offers for immediate delivery are free at 40c a pound. For contract over next year 35c a pound was quoted.

Color and Dyestuff Markets

MARKET HAS EXPERIENCED A QUIET WEEK

Proximity of Election in No Way Held Accountable, However—Arrival of Deutschland Has Had No Effect on Coal-Tar Colors

In the closing days of an eventful presidential campaign dyestuffs experienced a rather quiet session, but neither the proximity of the election nor its probable results were in any way held accountable for the slump. Interest in the outcome was intense but no one seemed unnecessarily overburdened with the thought of impending disaster should the results be contrary to his desires. That calamity would follow in the wake of the election of one or the other candidate was accepted as a campaign cry but not in reality. There was plenty of confidence that the present wave of prosperity had sufficient impetus to be carried well into the future and close upon the borders of another election period. Nor did prices fluctuate as a consequence. Instead imports and domestic manufactured products were governed in their fluctuations by the usual cause of supply and demand and by costs incident to importation or manufacture.

The arrival of the submarine Deutschland a week ago caused no unusual stir in dye trade circles and to date no detailed information has been received as to the amount of the dyestuffs abroad. It is reported that the cargo is more varied than that on the former trip and that dyestuffs are included, but there is an impression that the cargo runs more to medicinal chemicals. The same secrecy will be observed as to the distribution of the dyes in this shipment as in that of the previous one.

Vegetable dyestuffs of foreign origin were, in the main, firm, with higher tendencies in evidence. Sumac was advanced several dollars a ton on spot and on shipments. Cutch varied slightly, according to seller, while gambier values were steady, though the product was not in great demand. The indigo situation is still uncertain and prices were high. Flavine, orange, was a bit easier in some hands and quebracho extract suffered a slight reduction. The remainder of the vegetable dyeing materials were practically unchanged in their quotations.

In coal-tar dyestuffs several products were made more attractive to the buyer, especially on contracts, due in some instances to keener competition, and in others made possible by a decrease in the cost of production. Selling lists of brokers show increases in the number of finished colors offered on spot, but there is still a wide variation in the prices quoted. One or two intermediates are offered in liberal quantities, but as a rule spot stocks are limited. Manufacturers are reluctant to part with spot goods, preferring to hold their accumulations as an inducement to possible contractors, in which case immediate delivery can be had, if desired, at the contract price. Following the detailed description of the vegetable dyestuffs are a number of intermediates in which the prices quoted were given as firm.

Albumens—The demand for egg albumen continues good and values are stiffening, helped by reports of a scarcity of stocks in producing sections, though a contrary opinion as to the truth of the scarcity is held by many dealers. The prices quoted were from 74c@78c a pound for spot and from 68c@72c a pound for shipment. Imported blood albumen ranges from 36c@40c and the domestic from 28c@32c a pound.

Archil—Archil is moving very slowly. The recently reduced prices of 20c@25c for the double extract and 30c@35c for the concentrated still obtain.

Cochineal—There has been no improvement in the demand for cochineal and with stocks arriving in fair quantity prices suffered a slight decline. Prices as now quoted are around 62c@63c a pound, with some asking 68c@70c for what was said to be of exceptional quality.

Cutch—Considerable quantities of cutch were said to have been delivered during the week on contract, and spot business was also reported as fair. Different sellers are quoting at different prices. In bales the range was from 8c to 11¼c a pound while for boxes up to 12½c a pound was asked. For extracts some were asking 12c a pound as the outside limit, which with others was placed at 15c.

Flavine—Prices on flavine were changed by some dealers, who are offering orange quality at $1 a pound and lemon at $1.40. The principal business on this article for the week was on export.

Gambier—There was no revision in gambier though the general appearance was one of firmness. On shipment 8¾c a pound was again quoted in some quarters, and spot was quoted at 10c@10½c a pound. No. 1 cubes were at 17½c@18c a pound for shipment and 21c@22c on spot.

Indigo—The exact status of indigo with regard to the new conditions for import has not been clearly established in the minds of all dealers as to commercial values, and quotations varied. Prices generally asked ranged as follows: Bengal, $3.25@$3.75 a pound; Oudes, $3@$3.25; Guatemala, $2.50@$3.25; Kurpahs, $2.75@$3.25; Madras, $1.05@$1.25.

Logwood—The situation in the log market has not changed to any extent in several weeks and prices range from $30 a ton for some grades of Hayti to $40 a ton for best Jamaica grades. Logwood products are a little easier if anything. Standard quality of solid was offered at 35c@37c a pound, and the 51 degree liquid was offered as low as 18c and as high as 23c a pound. For hematine crystals 38c@40c a pound was quoted and for the paste prices ranged from 22c to 26c a pound.

Sumac—Another advance was reported in sumac following higher primary prices, and on shipment $74 a ton was quoted. Spot stocks are said to be low and possessors are holding for $80 a ton. Prices on the domestic product were also advanced, now being $48 a ton. The extracts were quoted as last week and range from 7c to 13c a pound.

Aniline Oil and Salts—There was no notable change in the aniline oil situation and quantity offers were free at 25c a pound. Small quantities were exchanged at 28c@30c a pound. Quotations on the salts ranged from 35c to 40c a pound.

Benzoic Acid—A contract price of $6 a pound on benzoic acid was announced provided the quantity aggregated 1,000 pounds a month for the first six months, and $5 a pound for the second six months. The contract may be consummated by one or more parties. A limited amount is ready for immediate delivery to the buyers at the same prices.

Benzaldehyde—For delivery over the first six months of next year benzaldehyde is offered at $5 a pound. About 100 pounds weekly over the balance of the year is available for the buyers at the same price.

Benzidine—A little spot benzidine is available at the contract price $1.90 a pound and benzidine sulphate at $1.65 a pound on the same terms as given above. Otherwise spot is quoted at $2.25 and $2.00 a pound respectively.

Dimethylaniline—Prices on dimethylaniline have had a downward revision owing to competition and more abundant supplies. Contracts were offered at 60c. a pound and immediate delivery at 65c. a pound.

Dinitrochlorbenzene—The situation in dinitrochlorbenzene is a little easier with spot available at 65c a pound and 55c. asked on contract.

Dinitrophenol—Spot stocks of dinitrophenol were obtainable at 90c. a pound and contract was quoted at 80c. a pound.

Dinitrotoluol—Offers of dinitrotoluol were had at 90c spot and 80c. contract.

Diphenylamine—Quotations on diphenylamine were reduced by a certain manufacturer, and no restrictions placed as to its uses. The spot price was given as $1.10 a pound and contract 90c a pound.

Nitrobenzol—Spot supplies of nitrobenzol were offered at 20c a pound and contract at 18c. a pound.

Nitrotoluol—New products of one factory recently placed on the market are the nitrotoluols, ortho and para. The contract price on the ortho is given as $1.50 and on the para as $1.70. Spot supplies of both are available. Nitrotoluol is quoted at 60c. on contract and 70c. spot.

Prices Current of Drugs, Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers' Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.52½	— .55
Acetone	lb.	.22½	— .23
Acetphenetidin	lb.	41.50	—43.00
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.60
Agar Agar	lb.	.40	— .55
Alcohol 188 proof	gal.	2.72	— 2.73
190 proof, U.S.P.	gal.	2.74	— 2.75
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	2.72	— 2.74
Wood, ref., 95 p.c.	gal.	.75	— .77
97 p.c.	gal.	.80	— .85
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.59	— .60
188 proof	gal.	.60	— .62
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	.65	— .70
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.28	— .29
Sweet	lb.	.25	— .30
Meal	lb.	.28	— .30
Aloin	lb.	.80	— .85
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.62	— 1.65
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.27	— .32
Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—15.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—22.75
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.01
Carb, Dom.	lb.	.09½	— .10½
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.28	— .32
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide, U.S.P.	lb.	4.15	— 4.20
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C.P.	lb.	.19	— .19½
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate	gal.	4.65	— 4.80
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.15	— .17
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .16
Sulphate, 16/17 per cent			
Free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
Crimson	lb.	.72	— .76
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.50	—20.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .15
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
Arsenic, red	lb.	.65	— .69
White	lb.	.06	— .06¾
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .23
Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C.P.	lb.	—	— .20
Chlorate	lb.	—	— —
Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	1.70	— 1.80
St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .25
Benzol, pure white	gal.	.60	— .65
90 per cent	gal.	.65	— .70
Benzonaphthol	oz.	2.65	— 2.85
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Napthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismuth, Citrate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.90
66 p.c.	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Subgallate	lb.	2.80	— 2.95
Subnitrate	lb.	2.85	— 3.10
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Tannate	lb.	—	— 3.50
Valerate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Borax, in bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Bordeaux, Mixture-paste	lb.	.03½	— .06
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07	— .09
Bromine, bulk, technical		—	— 1.40
U. S. P.		—	— 1.50
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.04½	— .05
Imported	lb.	.24½	— .25
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	12.00	—12.25
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.25	— 7.75
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.76	— .78
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls. bk.	lb.	—	— .80½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .81½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .83½
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .83½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .81
Japan, refined, 2½-lb. slabs	lb.	.82	— .82½
Monobromated	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	4.20	— 4.25
Powdered	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Carbon Dioxide	lb.	.06	— .07
Disulphide, technical	lb.	.07	— .08
Castoreum	lb.	—	— —
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate		1.28½	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powd	lb.	.04	— .05
Wood, pow'd.	lb.	.03½	— .05
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .25
Chloroform	lb.	.50	— .59
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cinchonidine, Alk. crystals	oz.	.87	— .95
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .20
Salicylate	oz.	Nominal	
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .12
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cobalt, pow'd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.42	— .46
Oleate	oz.	.82	— .95
Cocaine, hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	4.25	— 4.50
Oleate, pow'd. (20 p.c.)	lb.	—	— 1.55
Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.40	— .41
Cases, fingers	lb.	.43	— .45
Codeine, alkaloid, bulk	oz.	9.40	— 9.60
Ounces	oz.	9.40	— 9.50
Eighths	oz.	9.60	— 9.75
Phosphate, bulk	oz.	7.35	— 7.55
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	7.75	— 7.95
Collodion, U.S.P.	lb.	.31	— .32
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	.37	— .42
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— .64
Spanish Apples	lb.		—
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, pow'd (20%)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
Coumarin, refined	lb.	9.75	—10.50
Cream of Tartar, cryst	lb.	—	— .40
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .40½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Creosote carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Cuttlefish, Bone, Trieste	lb.	.26	— .27
Jewelers large	lb.	.65	— .69
Small	lb.	.53	— .54
French	lb.	.26	— .27
Dextrin, imported, Potato	lb.	.12	— .13
Domestic Potato	lb.	.08	— .09½
Corn, bgs.	lb.	3.65	— 3.70
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.55	— 2.65
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.22	— .23
Reeds	lb.	.75	— .80
Emetine, Alk. 15-gr. vial	ea.	3.70	— 3.75
Tabs., 5 gr.	100s	—	— 1.05
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph),			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.65	— .68
Spanish	lb.	.73	— .75
Ether, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.15	— .20
U.S.P. 1880	lb.	.22	— .27
Washed	lb.	.18	— .26
Eucalyptol	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Formaldehyde	ib.	.10	— .11
Fuller's Earth, powd.	100 lbs.	.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.45	— 2.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	.52½	— .53
Drums and bbls. added.			
C. P. in cans	lb.	.53½	— .54
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.50	— .52
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.40	— .41
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.36	— .37
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	—	— —
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
Haarlem Oil	gross	2.95	— 3.00
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.65	— .70
Hops, N. Y., 1915, prime	lb.	.25	— .27
Pacific Coast, 1915, prime	lb.	.19	— .20
Hydrogen Peroxide	gross	6.50	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Ichthyol	lb.	12.00	—18.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.20	— 4.35
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	—	— 5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.75	— .80
Russian	lb.	5.25	— 5.45
Kamala, U.S.P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.10	— .12
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.35	— .40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.52	— .55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.21	— .21½
Stick, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.30	— .50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.02	— 1.05
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
London Purple	lb.	—	— —
Lupulin, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	— 2.90
Regular	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lycopodium	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Magnesium Carbonate, cs.	lb.	.21	— .23
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.45	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	1.87	— 2.00
U. S. P.	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.03
Manganese Glycerophos.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.72
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Small flake	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Sorts	lb.	.38	— .42
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10	— 3.20
Recryst	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	80.00	—81.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.18
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 4.10
Red	lb.	—	— 4.10
Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.20
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .58
Powdered	lb.	—	— .60
Blue Ointment 33 1-3 p.c.	lb.	—	— .61
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— .83
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.36
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.28
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.23
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.49
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.59
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 1.59
Powder	lb.	—	— 1.64
Methylene Blue	lb.	14.00	—15.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.12	— .13

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Mirbane Oil, drums	lb.	.20	— .22
Morphine, sulphate, bulk	oz.	6.50	— 6.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	6.55	— 6.60
½-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes, oz.		6.75	— 6.80
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	6.80	— 6.85
Diacetyl hydrochloride ⅛oz	oz.	7.45	— 7.70
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.10	— .11
Irish	lb.	.08	— .12
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	8.00	— 8.50
Tonquin	oz.	13.00	—15.00
Grain, Cab	lb.	12.00	—14.50
Tonquin	oz.	16.00	—19.00
Druggists	lb.	16.00	—16.50
Synthetic	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.08	— .10
Balls	lb.	.08	— .10
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	06½	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .10½
Opium, cases	lb.	—	—12.00
Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—12.05
Granular	lb.	—	—13.00
Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 1.35
Oxgall, pur. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Papain	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P.	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.32	— .33
Petrolatum, light amber, bbls.	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
Lily white	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Snow white	lb.	.11½	— .12
Phenolphthalein	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	— .80
Red	lb.	—	— 1.00
Pilocarpine	oz.	—	— —
Piperidine	oz.	.85	— .90
Piperin	oz.	.55	— .60
Podophyllin, U.S.P.	oz.	2.70	— 2.80
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .80
Potassium acetate	lb.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.36
Citrate, bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Cyanide U. S. P.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	2.05	— 2.10
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.50	— 1.52
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
Nitrate (Saltpeter)	lb.	.30½	— .31
Permanganate	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C.P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, pow'd	lb.	.75	— .85
Pumice Stone, pow'd	lb.	.02	— .03
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	—	— 2.50
Quassia chips	lb.	.12	— .13½
Rasped	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.11½	— .12
Quinine, 100 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .50
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .50½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .51
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .52
1 oz. tins	oz.	—	— .55
Second hands	oz.	.47	— .48
Amsterdam	oz.	—	— —
German	oz.	—	— —
Java	oz.	.47	— .50
Resorcin crystals	lb.	35.00	—36.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .35
Rose Water, triple dist., dem.	lb.	.60	— .61
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .04
Saccharin	lb.	20.00	—21.25
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	ib.	12.00	—12.75
Salol, bulk	lb.	3.25	— 3.30
Second hands	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Sandalwood	lb.	.11	— .17
Ground	lb.	.13	— .20
Santonin, cryst., bulk	lb.	35.50	—41.50
Powdered	lb.	38.00	—38.50
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	—	— .26
Silver Chloride	oz.	.60	— .61
Nitrate	oz.	.42½	— .43½
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb	.15¾	— .16
Marseilles, white	lb.	.11	— .12
Green, pure	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .27
Mottled, pure	lb	.11	— .13
Ordinary	lb.	.08	— .09½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate	lb.	.60	— .62
Benzoate, granulated	lb.	7.75	— 8.00
Bicarb, English	lb.	.03¼	— .04
Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03
Bromide, bulk	lb.	.80	— .81
Glycerophosphate crystale	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hyposulphite	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Hypophosphite, U. S. P., gran.	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .06
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Phosphate, U.S.P.	lb.	.05	— .05½
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Salicylate bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl	lb.	2.85	— 2.95
Potato, granulated	lb.	.06	— .06½
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, granular	lb.	.80	— .81
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	.32	— .35
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Strychnine Alk'd, crys., bulk	oz.	—	— 1.08
Powder	oz	—	— 1.05
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.65
Sulphate	oz.	.90	— .95
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.26	— .27
Sulphonal	oz.	.50	— 1.15
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, Coml	100 lbs.	1.35	— 1.60
Flour	100 lbs.	2.10	— 2.50
Flowers	100 lbs.	2.30	— 2.70
Roll	100 lbs.	1.95	— 2.25
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.02	— .04
Purified	lb.	.12	— .15
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	— .04
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.20	— .25
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .75
Tartar Emetic, U.S.P.	lb.	.61	— .63
Casks	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.50	— .54
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	10.00	—10.25
Iodide	lb.	9.75	—10.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.29½	— .30
Bichloride	lb.	.12½	— .14
Oxide	lb.	.44	— .46
Toluol, pure	gal.	2.25	— 3.00
Commercial	gal.	2.00	— 2.25
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Artificial	lb.	.11½	— .12
Spirits. See Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	lb.	.55	— .59
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.53	— .56
Gran.	lb.	.22	— .25
Med.	lb.	.30	— .35
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.13	— .14
Iodide	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Metallic, C.P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.12½	— .14
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C.P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

Acids

Acetic, U.S.P., 28 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .03¼
56 deg.	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.18	— .20
70 degree	lb.	.08½	— .09
80 degree	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— —
ex Toluol	lb.	9.45	— 9.60
Boric, cryst. sacks	lb.	.11¾	— .12¼
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.11¼	— .14½
Butyric, Tech., 60 per cent	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Camphoric	lb.	4.20	— 4.24
Carbolic Cryst. U.S.P. drs	lb.	.55	— .60
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.63	— .65
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.61	— .63
50 to 100-lb tins	lb.	.57½	— .59
Cinnamic	lb.	4.90	— 6.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.30
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .67
Powder	lb.	—	— .67½
Cresylic, 95@100 per cent	gal.	.75	— .80
Chromic, 85 per cent	lb.	1.38	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, Conc.	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Glycerophosphoric	lb.	3.40	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.22	— .29
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Hypophosphorous, 50%	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10%	lb.	.40	— .46
Lactic, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C.P.	lb.	.05½	— .06¼
Nitric, C.P.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.17¼	— .20
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, Cryst., casks	lb.	.59	— .60
Palmitic, Tech.	lb.	.55	— .60
Picric, kegs	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Phosphoric	lb.	.30	— .33
Pyrogalic, resublimed	lb.	3.25	— 3.45
Crystals, bottles	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.15	— .18
Crude	gal.	.25	— .30
Salicylic bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .17
Sulphuric, C. P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous, U.S.P.	lb.	.12	— .14
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	—	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals	lb.		— .66
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.		— .65
Trichloracetic	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Valeric	lb.	2.45	— 3.00

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	—	— —
Artificial	lb.	5.50	— 6.40
Amber, crude	lb.	—	— —
Rectified	lb.	—	— —
Anise	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bay	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Bergamot	lb.	5.35	— 5.40
Bois de Rose	lb.	3.50	— 3.80
Synthetic	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Cade	lb.	.60	— .68
Cajuput, bottles, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .95
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese, white	lb.	.16	— .18
Capsicum, oleo-resin	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Caraway	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Cassia, 75@80 p. c. tech.	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Lead Free	lb.	1.30	— 1.32
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.85	— .90
Cedar Wood	lb.	.14½	— .15½
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	lb.	.46	— .46½
Java	lb.	.85	— .87
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Bottles	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	lb.	9.70	—10.00
Cubebs	lb.	3.20	— 3.25
Cumin	lb.	4.20	— 4.30
Erigeron	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.61	— .64
California	lb.	—	— —
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.30	— 4.75
Geranium, Algerian	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bourbon	lb.	3.30	— 3.35
Turkish	lb.	3.25	— 3.65
Gingergrass	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Ginger	lb.	6.45	— 7.00
Hemlock	lb.	.51	— .58
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	—	— —
Twice rect.	lb.	—	— —
Wood	lb.	—	— —
Lavender flowers	lb.	3.95	— 4.15
Spike	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Garden	lb.	.60	— .65
Lemon	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	.79	— .84
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.75	— 2.95
Linaloe	lb.	2.82	— 3.00
Mace, distilled	lb.	—	— —
Malefern	lb.	—	— —
Mustard, natural	lb.	22.00	—22.75
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—20.75
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	40.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	50.00	—65.00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—30.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.08	— 1.12
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	lb.	2.20	— 2.75
Sweet, W. Indian	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.80	— 3.00

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Origanum	lb.	.18	— .23
Patchouli	lb.	13.00	—15.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Petit Grain, So. American	lb	2.75	— 3.00
French	lb.	6.00	— 6.45
Pimento	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Pine Needles	lb.	.85	— .90
Rhodium	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Rose, Natural	oz.	11.50	—14.00
Synthetic	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Rosemary, French	lb.	.73	— .83
Safrol	lb.	.40	— .42
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	10.00	—10.10
West Indian	lb.	3.30	— 3.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.70	— .80
Artificial	lb.	.27	— .28
Savin	lb.	—	— —
Spearmint	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Spruce	lb.	.50	— .60
Tansy	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.30	— 1.55
White, French	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	4.95	— 5.40
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Synthetic bulk	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Wormwood	lb.	2.90	— 3.05
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	10.00	—22.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—37.00
Artificial	lb.	25.00	—30.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	—	— —
Capsicum	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.52	— .54
South American	lb.	.62	— .63
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.00	— 5.02
Oregon	gal.	.74	— .82
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 3.90
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .38

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.39	— .50
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .19
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.13½	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.09½	— .10
Buckthorn	lb.	.20	— .25
Calisaya	lb.	.19	— .28
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.08	— .11
Carcarilla quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.05	— .06
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.25	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .32
Yellow, "quills"	lb.	.35	— .40
Broken	lb.	.30	— .31
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, bxs.	lb.	.18	— .19
Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	—	— —
Condurango	lb.	.14	— .15
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .08
Cramp	lb.	.07½	— .08
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06	— .08
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08½	— .11
Select, bdls.	lb.	.16	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.05	— .06
Lemon Peel	lb.	.05	— .06
Mezereon	lb.	.26	— .30
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Trieste	lb.	.10	— .11
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.10½	— .12
Northern	lb.	.10½	— .12
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
Quebracho	lb.	.50	— .50½
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.11	— .16
Select	lb.	.15	— .16
Simaruba	lb.	.15	— .17
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.40	— .41
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.13	— .14½
Willow, Black	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
White Pine	lb.	04½	— .05
White Poplar	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Wild Cherry	lb.	.05½	— .07½
Witch Hazel	lb.	.05	— .06

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.22	— .24
St. Ignatius	lb.	.18	— .20
St. John's Bread	lb.	.04½	— .05
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.85	— .90
Para	lb.	.50	— .55
Surinam	lb.	.60	— .65
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.95	— 7.00
Cuts	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Bourbon	lb.	2.60	— 3.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Tahiti, white label	lb.	—	— —
Green label	lb.	1.60	— 1.70

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.42	— .45
XX	lb.	.47	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Fish	lb.	.04½	— .05½
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.12	— .12½
Juniper	lb.	.04½	— .05
Laurel	lb.	.05	— .05½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .08½
Sloe	lb.	.70	— .80
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .04½

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.90	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
Borage	lb.	.92	— .00
Calendula	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Chamomile, German	lb.		—
Hungarian	lb.	.53	— .58
Belgian	lb.	.55	— .60
Roman	lb.	.50	— .52
Spanish	lb.	.55	— .59
Clover Tops	lb.	.23	— .27
Dogwood	lb.	.12	— .15
Elder	lb.	.15½	— .17
Insect, open	lb.		—
Closed	lb.		—
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.26	— .27
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.40	— .44
Kousso	lb.		—
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.16	— .18
Select	lb.	.22	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.34	— .39
Malva, blue	lb.	1.22	— 1.25
Mullein	lb.	—	— —
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.02
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .07
Patchouli	lb.	.36	— .40
Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .54
Saffron, American	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Valencia	lb.	11.10	—11.20
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

Aconite, German	lb.	—	— —
Balmony	lb.	.06	— .07
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Belladonna	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06	— .07
Broom Tops	lb.	.10	— .14
Buchu, short	lb.	1.20	— 1.22
Long	lb.	1.25	— 1.27
Cannabis Indica	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Catnip	lb.	.06	— .10
Chestnut	lb.	.59	— .64
Chiretta	lb.	.30	— .31
Coca, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.35	— .40
Coltsfoot	lb.	.20	— .21
Conium	lb.	.19½	— .21
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .12
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .14
Deer Tongue	lb.	.08	— .08½
Digitalis	lb.	.40	— .60
Dandelion	lb.	.17	— .18
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.24	— .30
Grindelia, Robusta	lb.	.06	— .08
Henbane, German	lb.	—	— —
Russian	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Henna	lb.	10½	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.18	— .21
Laurel	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Life Everlasting	lb.	.05	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.45	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.07½	— .08
Lovage	lb.	.30	— .35
Matico	lb.	.23	— .29
Marjoram, German	lb.	.40	— .41
French	lb.	.28	— .28½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.14	— .16
Pichi	lb.	.12	— .14
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08	— .10
Plantain	lb.	.10	— .11
Pulsatilla	lb.	—	— —
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.07	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Rosemary	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Rue	lb.	.40	— .50
Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	Nominal
Grinding	lb.	—	— .65
Greek	lb.	.08	— .08¼
Spanish	lb.	.07	— .07½
Savory	lb.	.17	— .17¼
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.65	— .70
Half leaf	lb.	.55	— .59
Siftings	lb.	.43	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .41
Tinnevelly	lb.	.17	— .27
Pods	lb.	.30	— .35
Squaw Vine	lb.	.09½	— .11
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.18½	— .20
Tansy	lb.	.08	— .11
Thyme	lb.	.11	— .11½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04½	— .06
Wintergreen	lb.	.08	— .09
Wormwood	lb.	.19	— .20
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.70	— .73
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .78
German	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Alkanet	lb.	.76	— .79
Althea, cut	lb.	.42	— .43
Whole	lb.	.35	— .40
Angelica, American	lb.	.15	— .16
German	lb.	.35	— .39
Arnica	lb.	.55	— .60
Arrowroot, Am.	lb.	.07	— .08
Bermuda	lb.	.49	— .50
St. Vincent	lb.	.06½	— .07
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .06
Bearsfoot	lb.	.05	— .06
Belladonna,	lb.	5.00	— 5.05
Powdered	lb.	3.00	— 3.05
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.10	— .11½
Beth	lb.	.19	— .25
itter	lb.	.22	— .24
Blueflag	lb.	.11½	— .14
Bryonia	lb.	.50	— .80
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.30	— .40
American	lb.	.19	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	3.20	— 3.45
Unbleached	lb.	.24½	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Blue	lb.	.04½	— .05
Colchicum	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Comfrey, crushed	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Cranebill	lb.	.05	— .06
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .12
Dandelion, German	lb.	.32	— .35
American	lb.	.28	— .29
Doggrass	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Echinacea	lb.	.59	— .65
Elecampane	lb.	.10	— .10½
Galangal	lb.	.10	— .12
Gelsemium	lb.	.05	— .07
Gentian	lb.	.16	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .21
Geránium	lb.	.06	— .07
Ginger, African	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.15	— .17
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .21½
Ginseng wild, Southern	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Northwestern	lb.	6.50	— 6.70
Eastern	lb.	6.25	— 6.45
Cultivated	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.35	— 5.45
Powdered	lb.	5.45	— 5.70
Goldthread (Coptis)	lb.	.39	— .54
Helleborne, white	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .24
Black	lb.	.15	— .17

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Rio	lb.	2.80	— 3.05
Jalap, whole	lb.	.10	— .11
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	— .21
Ladies' Slipper	lb.	.35	— .37
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.54	— .69
Spanish, Powdered	lb.	.18½	— .21
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.30	— .41
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .09
Musk, Russian	lb.	2.80	— 2.90
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.16	— .16½
Verona	lb.	.12½	— .14
Finger	lb	1.55	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.29	— .35
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .57
Pink, true	lb.	.36	— .40
Pleurisy	lb.	.13½	— .14½
Poke	lb.	.05	— .07
Rhatany	lb.	.21	— .28
Rhubarb, Chinese	lb.	.80	— .83
High, dried	lb.	.18	— .19
Cuts	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.38	— .40
Mexican	lb.	.13	— .14
Senega, Northern	lb.	.64	— .68
Southern	lb.	.64	— .68
Serpentaria	lb.	.30	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.10	— .12
Snake, Canada, natural	lb.	.25	— .30
Stripped	lb.	.29	— .30
Spikenard	lb.	.10½	— .13
Squaw Vine	lb.	.09	— .10
Squill	lb.	.13½	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.05½	— .06½
Stone	lb.	.05	— .05½
Turkey Corn	lb.	—	— —
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.34	— .36
True (Aletris)	lb.	.19	— .20
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.75	— .80
English	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	—	— —
Japanese	lb.	.27	— .29
Veratrum Viride	lb.	.10	— .10½
Vervain	lb.	.16	— .17
Yellow Dock	lb.	.10	— .12½
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.06	— .07

SEEDS

Angelica	lb.	—	— —
Anise, Levant	lb.	.14	— .14½
Spanish	lb.	.19½	— .20
Star	lb.	.22	— .23
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.05¼	— .05½
Dutch	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
South American	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Caraway	lb.	.42	— .45
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.15
Ceylon, green	lb.	—	— .50
Decorticated	lb.	—	— —
Celery	lb.	.19½	— .20
Colchicum	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Conium	lb.	.18	— .19
Coriander, natural	lb.	.10	— .10¾
Bleached, domestic	lb.	—	— .11
Cumin, Malta	lb.	—	— —
Levant	lb.	—	— —
Mogador	lb.	.20	— .20¼
Morocco	lb.	.19	— .19½
Dill	lb.	.20	— .20½
Fennel, German, large	lb.	.59½	— .65
French	lb.	.12	— .13
Roumanian, small	lb.	.18	— .20
Flax, whole	per bbl.	10.50	—10.75
Ground	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Foenugreek	lb.	.06	— .06½
Domestic	lb.	.08	— .08½
Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Russian	lb.	—	— —
Henbane	lb.	.30	— .32
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.06	— .07
Larkspur	lb.	.22	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.27	— .27½
Millet, natural	lb.	.03	— .03½
Hulled	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Bombay	lb.	.08½	— .09
California, brown	lb.	.11	— .11½
Chinese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Dutch	lb.	.12½	— .13
English, yellow	lb.	.12¾	— .13
German, yellow	lb.	Nominal	
Parsley	lb.	.21	— .21½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.35	— .35½
Turkish	lb.	.27	— .28
Russian	lb.	.33	— .33¼
Pumpkin	lb.	.11	— .11½
Quince, select	lb.	.71	— .72
Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.22	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.30	— .33
Stramonium	lb.	.10	— .10½
Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	—	— —
Kombe	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Sunflower, large	lb.	.05¾	— .06
Small	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Madras	lb.	.08¾	— .08½
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Worm, American	lb.	.09	— .09½
Levant	lb.	.85	— .90

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.08¼	— .09
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.22	— .24
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .36
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.37	— .39
Seconds	lb.	.32	— .34
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.17	— .18
White	lb.	.31	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .30
Asafoetida, whole, U.S.P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .39
Catechu	lb.	—	— —
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.60	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .21
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Galbanum	lb.	.75	— .80
Gamboge	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Guaiac	lb.	.25	— .29
Hemlock	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Kino	lb.	.50	— .58
Locust	lb.	.29	— .31
Mastic	lb.	.37½	— .38
Myrrh, select	lb.	—	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.22	— .23
Siftings	lb.	.19	— .20
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.12	— .12½
Sorts	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Tears	lb.	.11	— .12
Sandarac	lb.	.25½	— .27½
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18	— .19
Spruce	lb.	.64	— .90
Thus, per bbl.	280 lbs.	8.65	— 9.10
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Seconds	lb.	2.00	— 2.05
Thirds	lb.	—	— —
Turkey, firsts	lb.	Nominal	
Seconds	lb.	Nominal	
Thirds	lb.	Nominal	

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.19½	— .20½
Bees, white	lb.	.42	— .49
Yellow, crude	lb.	.30	— .33
Refined	lb.	.35	— .39
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .24
Carnauba, Flor	lb.	.50	— .51
No. 1	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 2	lb.	.34	— .37
No. 3	lb.	.27	— .29
Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.10	— .14
White	lb.	.14	— .20
Japan	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Montan, crude	lb.	—	— —
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.55	— .60
Green	lb.	.80	— .90
Refined, white	lb.	—	— —
Refined, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Domestic	lb.	.35	— .35½
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.06½	— .13
Foreign	lb.	—	— —

Heavy Chemicals

Alkali, 48%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Light, 58 p.c., in bags, f.o.b. works	48 p.c. b	—	— —
	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Ground	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Powdered	lb.	.04⅝	— .05½
Alum, chrome	lb.	.23	— .25
Potash, lump	lb.	—	— .06½
Ground	lb.	—	— .06¾
Powdered	lb.	—	— .07
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	6.37	— —
Aluminum, Sulph., low	lb.	.02	— .03
High Grade	lb.	.03½	— .04
Aluminum Chloride, liq.	lb.	—	— .05
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	.25	— .26
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car.	lb.	.05¼	— .05¾
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.04¼	— .04¾
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
16 deg., carboys	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.08	— .10
Granulated, white	lb.	.12	— .14
Lump	lb.	.20	— .21
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Barium, chloride	ton	100.00	—110.00
Dioxide	lb.	—	— .36
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .13
Barytes, floated, white	ton	29.00	—30.00
Off color	ton	15.00	—16.00
Bleaching Powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.04½	— .07½
Calcium, Acetate, crude	100 lbs.	3.50	— 3.55
Carbide	ton	75.00	—80.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—14.85
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—18.85
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.17	— .18
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.42	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .45
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.15	— .16
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	3.45	— 3.70
Refined	gal.	4.50	— 5.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c., in bbls.	lb.	.05	— —
48 p.c., in carboys	lb.	.09	— —
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	.10	— —
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	— .11½
White cryst.	lb.	.13	— .13½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .12¾
Granulated	lb.	—	— .12¾
Powdered	lb.	.12¾	— .14¼
Arsenate	lb.	.08½	— .09
Nitrate	lb.	.14	— .15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer., pd.	lb.	—	— .07¼
Red, American	lb.	—	— .07¾
Foreign	lb.	.09	— .09½
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .07
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .08
English	lb.	.11½	— .12
White, Basic Sulphate	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Muriatic acid, 18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .01⅞
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01⅝
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02⅛	— .02⅜
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05	— .05¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06¼
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .06¾
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .04½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 2.00
True Dental	bbl.	2.00	— 2.25
Potash, Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .42
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.45	— .85
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.83	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.63	— .70
Muriate basis 80 p.c. per ton		425.00	—450.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Yellow	lb.	.70	— .75
Saltpetre, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .32
Soda Ash, 58 p.c., in bags	lb.	.03¼	— .03¾
in bbls.	100 bbls.	—	— —
Bichromate	lb.	.24	— .26
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda.Am.100	lbs.	1.00	— 1.15
Caustic, domestic, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.50	— 5.00
Chlorate	lb.	.28	— .35
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	.75	— .80
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.70
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.10	— 3.20
Refined	lb.	—	— .04½
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .14
Prussiate	lb.	.45	— .50
Salicate, 140 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Silicate, liquid	lb.	.01	— .01½
Sulphate, Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. crystals	lb.	—	— —
60 p. c.	per 100 lbs.	3.50	— 4.50
Sulphur (crude, f. o. b. New York	ton		—29.50

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Sulphur crude, f. o. b. Baltimore	ton		—30.50
Sulphuric Acid			—
60 deg.	lb.	.03¼	— .01
66 deg. carboys..per 100 lbs.		1.25	— 1.50
Oleum 20 p.c.		.01¾	— .02
Battery Acid, car's per 100 lbs.		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.74	— .78
Blood	lb.	.32	— .40
Alumina, Chloride	lb.	—	— .05
Annatto, fine	lb.	.32	— .35
Seed	lb.	.14	— .17
Camwood	lb.	.17	— .20
Carmine, No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Cochineal	lb.	.62	— .65
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
Concentrated	lb.	.40	— .45
English	lb.	.30	— .35
Cutch, bales	lb.	.09	— .10
Boxes	lb.	.11	— .12½
Divi-Divi	ton	52.00	—60.00
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic Stick	ton	18.00	—20.00
Young, root	ton	—	— —
Gambier Spot	lb.	.10	— .11
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.50	— 3.25
Kurpahs	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Madras	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Logwood, stick	ton	25.00	—50.00
Roots	ton	—	— —
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.22	— .25
Myrobalans	ton	50.00	—54.00
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	.57	— .60
Chinese	lb.	.20	— .23
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron	ton	28.00	—32.00
Soluble, Blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Sumac	ton	74.00	—80.00
Turmeric, **Madras**	lb.	.11	— 11¾
Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .11
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.09	— .10
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.10½	— .15
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.24	— .30

CHIPPED DYEWOODS

Fustic	lb.	.04	— .05
Hypernic	lb.	.10	— .12
Logwood	lb.	.03	— .05
Red Saunders	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.20	— .25
Concentrated	lb.	.30	— .35
Barberry, French	lb.	.35	— .38
Cutch, Catechu, dye	lb.	.10	— .12
Borneo	lb.	.10	— .12
Mangrove	lb.	.07	— .08
Fustic	lb.	.16	— .20
Gall	lb.	.18	— .20
Hematine, Crystals	lb.	.38	— .40
Extract, Contract	lb.	—	— —
Spot	lb.	.26	— .28
Hemlock	lb.	.04½	— .05
Indigo	lb.	.30	— .32
Logwood, solid	lb.	.35	— .37
51 degrees contracts	lb.	.17	— .19
Spot	lb.	.20	— .23
Oak	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .30
Paste	lb.	—	— .15
Persian Berry	lb.	.50	— .53
Quebracho, solid 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Clarified 35 p.c. tan.	lb.	.06½	— .07
Unclarified	lb.	.06	— .06½
Quercitron	lb.	.09	— .10
Sumac	lb.	.07	— .13

Coal Tar Bases, Intermediates and Colors.

Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.00	—10.00
Acid Black	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic		—	— —
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..		—	— —
Acid Orange	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
p-Amidophenol	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Aniline Oil	lb.	.25	— .30
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	— .40
Aniline for red	lb.	—	— 1.05
Anthracene (80-85p.c. imp'ty)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone		—	— —
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Basic Green		—	—11.00
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.63	— .70
Benzol, Com.	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 2.25
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Benzylchloride	lb.	—	— 3.50
Bismarck Brown	lb.	—	— 2.00
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Chlorobenzol, contract	lb.	—	— .31
Chrysomine Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Cumidine		—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	—15.00
o—Dianisidine		—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.60	— .65
m—Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.80	— 1.05
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.55	— .65
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .44
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.80	— .90
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.80	— .90
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Direct Black	lb.	—	— 2.50
Dioxynaphthalene		—	— —
Eosine	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Indigo, 20% paste (German)	lb.	—	— 1.50
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Malachite Green	lb.	15.00	—20.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green		—	— —
Methylanthraquinone		—	— —
Methylene Blue	lb.	6.50	—14.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	7.50	—10.00
Naphthalene	lb.	.07	— .10
Naphthalenediamine		—	— —
a—Naphthol		—	— —
b—Naphthol	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
a—Naphthylamine	lb.	—	— 1.25
b—Naphthylamine		—	— —
Nigrosine, Spirit Sol	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Nigrosine, Water Sol	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Nigrosine, fat soluble	lb.	—	— 1.75
p—Nitraniline	lb.	1.35	— 1.75
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .20
o—Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .55
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .65
Binitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— 1.00
a—Nitronaphthalene	lb.	—	— .42
Nitronaphthol		—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .75
o-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Nitro-toluol	lb.	—	— 1.70
m—Phenylenediamine	lb.	—	— 1.50
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Phthalic Anhydride		—	— —
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	20.00	—28.00
Toluidine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
o—Toluidine, contract	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
p—Toluidene, contract	lb.	1.70	— 1.90
Toluol, pure	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Toluol Commercial 90%	gal.	2.25	— 2.50
m—Toluylenediamine		—	— —
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 5.00
Scarlet 2 R	lb.	—	— 4.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Sulphur Black	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Sulphur Blue	lb.	4.00	— 4.60
Sulphur Brown, chestnut	lb.	—	— .50
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.		—	— —
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .85

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.77	— .79
Domestic, prime	gal.	.75	— .76
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	77.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	130.00	—135.00
Degras, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
English	lb.	.07	— .07¼
German	lb.	—	— —
Neutral	lb.	—	— —
Herring	gal.	—	— —
Horse	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.29	— 1.30
Off Prime	gal.	1.09	— 1.10
Extra, No. 1	gal.	.94	— .95
No. 1	gal.	.89	— .90
No. 2	gal.	.84	— .85
Menhaden, Northr. crude	gal.	—	— —
South, crude, f.o.b. plant	lb.	—	— —
Brown, strained	gal.	.65	— .66
Light, strained	gal.	.67	— .68
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.69	— .71
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.71	— .72
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.19	— 1.25
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.17
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.09	— 1.14
Prime	gal.	.99	— 1.04
Dark	gal.	.89	— .90
Oleo Oil	lb.	.12	— .12½
Porpoise, body	gal.	—	— —
Jaw	gal.	—	— —
Red (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.09	— .09¼
Saponified	lb.	.09¼	— .09¾
Seal, white	gal.	—	— —
Sod Oil	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	.80	— .81
45 deg., cold test	gal.	.78	— .79
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	.75	— .76
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Double pressed	lb.	.14¼	— .14½
Triple pressed	lb.	.15	— .15¾
Tallow, acidless	gal.	.94	— .95
Prime	lb.	.92	— .93
Whale, natural winter	gal.	.67	— .68
Bleached	gal.	.69	— .70
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.71	— .72

VEGETABLE

Almond true, exp.	lb.	.80	— .90
Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Cases	lb.	.14½	— .15
No. 3	lb.	.13½	— .14
Chaulmoogra	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon	lb.	.13½	— .13¾
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.14½	— .14¾
Cochin, imported	lb.	.16	— .16½
Copra	lb.	.12½	— .13¼
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	13.01	—13.06
Cottonseed, prime, yel.	lb.	.12	— .12½
Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.82	— .83
Summer, white	lb.	—	— —
Winter Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Croton	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	—	— .90
5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .91
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal.	—	— .92
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots, gal.		—	— .93
Mustard Seed, expressed	gal.	—	— —
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.05	— 1.06
Foots	lb.	.10	— .10¼
U. S. P.	gal.	1.85	— 2.00
Palm, Lagos	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Commercial	lb.	.11½	— .12
Prime, red	lb.	.11½	— .12
alm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.13½	— .14
Palm Kernel, imported	lb.	.13½	— .14
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	.92	— .99
Pine Oil, white	gal.	1.10	— 1.20
Yellow	gal.	.95	— 1.05
Poppy	gal	—	— 1.60
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in bbls.	gal.	—	— —
Blown	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
Refined	gal.	.95	— .96
Rosin Oil, first rect.	lb.	.31	— .32
Second	gal.	.41	— .42
Third	lb.	.52	— .53
Sesame, domestic	gal.	—	— —
Imported	gal.	1.05	— 1.15
Soya Bean, English	lb.	—	— —
Manchurian	lb.	.10½	— .10¾
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	gal.	.50	— .55
Commercial	gal.	.40	— .45

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity, 25@30 cold test	gal.	.13½	— .14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Va., 29 grav.	gal.	.26½	— .27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21¼	— .22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal	.29½	— .30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½	— .22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½	— .24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Prices Current *of* Drugs, Chemicals *and* Dyestuffs *in* Original Packages-*Cont.*

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

Spirits Turpentine, in bbls.	gal	.49 — .49½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.44 — .44½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.41½— .42½
Pitch, prime	200 lb. bbl.	3.50 — 3.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	7.40 — 7.50
Rosin, com. to g'd. 280-lb. bbl.		6.40 — 6.45

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.39 — .40
Diamond "I"	lb.	.37½— .38
V. S. O.	lb.	.38½— .39
Fine orange	lb.	.35 — .36
Second orange	lb.	.33 — .34
T. N.	lb.	.33 — .33½
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.28 — .29
Button	lb.	.34 — .36
Regular, bleached	lb.	.33 — .34
Bone, Dry	lb.	.40 — .42

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.18 — .19
Canton, rolls	lb.	.11½— .11¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.36 — .37
Capsicum, Japan	lb.	.14 — .15
Bombay	lb.	.10 — .10¼
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14 — .14½
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.18 — .19
Mombassa	lb.	.30 — .30¼
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.26 — .26¼
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	— — .26
Penang	lb.	.32 — .32½
Zanzibar	lb.	.17½— .17½
Ginger, Jamaica	lb.	.20 — .21
Ginger, grinding	lb.	.16 — .17
African	lb.	.09½— .09¾
Cochin	lb.	.09½— .10
Japan	lb.	.07 — .07¼
Mace, Banda	lb.	.57 — .57½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53 — .53½
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.18½— .19
Paprika, Spanish	lb.	.17 — .20
Hungarian	lb.	.26 — .27
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.17½— .17¼
White	lb.	.22 — .22¼
Pimento	lb.	.05½— .06¼

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas ..		40.00 —40.50
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		— —36.00
Montgomery		— —38.00
New Orleans	ton	37.00 —47.50
Corn Cake	short ton	— —28.50
Meal	short ton	— —30.60
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	41.00—41.50
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —42.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— — 2.23
	200 lb. sacks	— — 1.39
Turk's Island—		
Coarse	140-lb. bags	— — 1.08
Mineral	140-lb. bags	— — 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk	lb.	.70 — .75

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—		
Prime	gal.	.38 — .40
Open kettle	gal.	.40 — .50
Blackstrap	gal.	.17½— .20
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.18 — .22
Medium	lb.	.24 — .26
Fancy	lb.	.38 — .42
Honey—		
Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 — .15
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.11 — .13
Buckwheat ext.		.06½— .07
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— — 3.31

COCOA

Accra	lb.	.11½— .12
Bahia	lb.	.11½— .12½
Cuban	lb.	.11½— .12
Caracas	lb.	.15 — .15½
Hayti	lb.	.10½— .11
Maracaibo	lb.	.17½— .18
Trinidad	lb.	.14¼— .16½

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Ar-Amer. Nat.	Fed-eral	War bu'le ner
Powdered	7.60	7.60	7.60 7.85 7.60
XXXX	7.65	7.65	7.65 7.90 7.65
Confectioners' A	7.40	7.40	7.40 7.40 7.40
Fine gran.	7.50	7.50	7.50 7.75 7.50

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Bodine Chemical and Color Company, Inc., New York; capital, $10,000; chemicals, colors, dyes; B. G. Feinberg, E. D. Holland, A. C. Horn, Hancock and Bodine streets, Queens Borough.

The East Avenue Drug Company, Charlotte, N. C.; capital, $100,000, subscribed $6,000; to do a general drug business; J. T. Sanders, J. D. Sanders, and others.

"Quinn's" Inc., Schenectady, N. Y.; capital, $50,000; drugs, chemicals, etc.; W. H. Quinn, M. K. Quinn, 18 Union street; H. J. Reeves, 5 Alden Place, Schenectady.

Hammond Drug Company, Portland, Me.; capital, $10,000; to manufacture and deal in drugs, medicines, etc.; C. F. Tennant, president; Arthur C. Houghton, treasurer; William H. Gulliver, clerk.

Schell Chemical Company, Inc., New York; capital, $15,000; drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs; H. H., E. J., and E. Schell, Neponsit, West Rockaway.

Virginia Consolidated Chemical Corporation, New York; capital, begin business with $500; mineral properties, chemical works; W. Ward, C. A. True, A. G. Thorne, 61 Broadway.

Reade Manufacturing Company, Hoboben, N. J.; capital, $20,000; chemists and manufacturers of agricultural and horticultural preparations; W. J. Reade, J. E. Reade, C. H. Reade, Hoboken.

CHICAGO DRUG TRADE ITEMS

CHICAGO, ILL., November 6—The annual stag party of the Chicago Drug Club was held Monday, October 30, at Hotel Sherman. The new president of the club, H. M. Moffett, presided and about five hundred members and their friends were present. There was a short business session, after which a luncheon was served and under the direction of Richard Voge, chairman of the entertainment committee, the company enjoyed a program of high class vaudeville. Music and dancing following.

The committee in charge of the drug exhibition that is to be held at the Coliseum, December 2 to 10, has announced that the number of exhibitors will be limited to one hundred, about two-thirds of which number have at this date made arrangements for space.

The Beaman Drug Company's new store at the southwest corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets was placed in the hands of a receiver last week. This has caused much surprise among druggists, as the place had not been open for business more than about two months. The Central Trust Company of Illinois has been appointed receiver by the United States District Court.

JAPAN SELLING POTATO STARCH IN U. S.

Japanese potato starch seems to have secured a firm footing in American markets and quite a number of importers formerly handling the European product are now handling Japanese accounts. Prior to the war Germany exported large quantities of starch to this country and to the Orient, but in the last three years Japan has developed the industry to such an extent that she is now supplying China and British India with this article and has a surplus to ship to this country. By shipping via Panama Canal the Japanese product can readily enter the Eastern market of the United States in competition with others, especially at the present high value of starches.

One of the first to import potato starch from Japan in relatively large quantities was the Takamine Laboratories, Inc., New York. As there is more or less of a scarcity of good stocks of potato starch in this market it met with a steady sale. According to Charles C. Concannon of the above firm, prices in Japan during the first half of 1916 varied from Yen 5.50 to Y7.50 ($2.75 and $3.75 approximately) per hundredweight, f.o.b. Osaka, since when prices have become a little firmer. Mr. Concannon has gathered some data anent the production of potato starch in Japan as compared to its production and consumption in Germany, Holland and the United States. In 1914 the total production in Japan amounted to about 15,600 tons, which in 1915 was increased to 29,000 tons. The production for 1916 is established at 44,600 tons, though this is now considered a little high as unfavorable weather conditions and damages to the crop were reported after the estimate was made. The principal producing section is Hokkaito in the Northern part of Japan. The amount consumed in Japan is estimated at 20,000 tons. Production and consumption in the United States are estimated at 13,260 tons and 19,300 tons respectively. Germany is far ahead of the countries mentioned in both production and consumption. From statistics available, Mr. Concannon estimated the production of potato starch in Germany the year before the war as approximately 170,000 tons and the consumption as 70,000 tons, leaving about 100,000 tons for export. In Holland production amounted to approximately 95,000 tons, consumption to 20,000 tons leaving 75,000 tons available for export.

WILLIAM COOPER CUNTZ DEAD

William Cooper Cuntz, managing director of the Goldschmidt Thermit Company of 120 Broadway, died at Auburndale, Mass., in his forty-fifth year.

Jobbers' Prices of Drug and Chemicals

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market

NOTE—Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sfted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1 oz. v. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.75	— .90
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1 oz. s.v 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.35	— .40
Technical	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes ——	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	3.00	— 3.60
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.16	— .20
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .18
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Arsenous, U. S. P. powd.	lb.	.25	— .30
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.05
From Toluol	lb.	11.00	—11.50
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1 oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	5.75	— 5.85
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.56	— .57
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.59	— .62
1-lb. bottles	lb.	65.	— .70
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	—	— 8.00
Synthetic v	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.68½	— .70
Less than keg	lb.	.75	— .80
Granulated	lb.	.80	— .90
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.17	— .19
¼. ½, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.68	— 1.76
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.06	— .08
	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.10	— .12
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres, bt.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.12	— .15
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.06	— .08
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U.S.P., 1 oz. v.	oz.	.25	— .30
	lb.	4.20	— 4.60
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
38 deg., less	lb.	.13	— .15
C.P., carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.62	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .80
Palmit (Technical)	lb.	65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 per cent	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	3.85	— 4.10
1 oz. v.	oz.	.33	— .38
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1 lb. cartons	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Bulk	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic, crys.	oz.	.45	— .55
Sulphocarbolic (about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic, Comm'l, lb. cart.	lb.	.60	— 1.10
Medicinal	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .83
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.75	— .78
Powdered	lb.	.74	— .77
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.		— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.22	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	oz.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .70
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chlo. Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.		—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	55	— .65
Agaric, white	lb.	—	— 1.25
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	5.00	— 5.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.78	— 2.79
Less	gal.	2.93	— 3.15
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	2.76	— 2.77
Less	gal.	2.94	— 3.04
Denatured, bls., & ½ bls.	gal.	.63½	— .70
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal	.90	— 1.10
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Almond meal	lb.	.35	— .55
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	43.	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .52
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Althea Root, cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb. carton	lb.	.20	— .28
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered, bbls. or less.	lb.	.07	— .12
Alum Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran. pure	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered, pure	lb.	.13	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
luminum Acetate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Chloride, crys.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l.	lb.	.09	— .12
Cryst., C.P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Amb rgris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Ambergris, Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1 lb. bottles	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.10½	— .14
Resub. Cubes, 1 lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 1.95)	oz.	.15	— .18
Hydrosulphuret, 1 lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.55
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.19	— .23
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.12	— .18
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .26
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	.90	— 1.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .10
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Valerate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	—13.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.75	— 6.75
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	.30	— .40
Seed	lb.	.65	— .75
Anise Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Star	lb.	.30	— .35
Angostura Bark	lb.	50	— .55
Annato Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— .34
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Antimony Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Antipyrine	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— 25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛ oz. v.		—	—25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.18	— .23
Powdered	lb.	.23	— .28
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Root	lb.	.65	— .70

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Arrowroot, Amer.	lb.	.12	— .14
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.14	— .16
Taylor's ¼ lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.45	— .50
White, pow'd com'l	lb.	.09	— .12
Powdered, pure	lb.	.16	— .20
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst, 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 1 gram		2.80	— 3.00
Sulphate, 1 gram		2.60	— 2.75
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Oregon	lb.	.16	— .20
Peru	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Tolu	lb.	.45	— .50
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium, Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1 lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	oz.	—	— .55
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.16	— .20
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 1.85
Less	gal.	2.05	— 2.50
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Short	lb.	6.00	— 6.75
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1 lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Root, German	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Benzaldehyde	lb.	7.50	— 9.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 2.00
Berberine, C. P., ½ oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.50
Berberine Phosphate	lb.	—	— —
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	— 3.50
	oz.	.18	— .30
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	5.50	— 5.65
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N.F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, powd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 65 p.c.	lb.	4.95	— 5.70
40 p.c.	lb.	4.20	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.85	— 4.40
Subgallate	lb.	3.85	— 3.95
Bismuth, Subiodide	lb.	5.85	— 6.90
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	3.45	— 4.10
Subsalicylate	lb.	5.10	— 5.50
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.65	— .75
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.40	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Jeweler's	lb.	.65	— .90
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.		— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.20	— .25
Bromoform	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.44	— .48
Buds Balm or Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.50	— .55
Baker's A and white	lb.	.55	— .60
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12 lb. box	lb.	.55	— .65
Calmium Bromide	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .30
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.75
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	13.00	—13.50
	oz.	1.00	— 1.08
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.30	— .36
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.05	— 1.25
Iodide	lb.	5.25	— 5.90
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .17
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.35	— 1.10
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.18	— .20
Calendula Flowers	lb.	.95	— 1.10
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.85½	— .87½
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.86	— .88½
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .92½
Japanese	lb.	.86½	— .88½
Monobromated	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.06½	— .08
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cantharides, Russ, Sifted	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Chinese	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.40	— .44
Powdered	lb.	.46	— .50
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.30
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .20
Caraway	lb.	.48	— .52
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.31	— .36
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Decorticated	lb.	.82	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.92	— 1.00
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.45	— .50
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.28	— .32
Fistula	lb.	.20	— .23
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.20	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.21	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip Lvs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Ceresin, white	lb.	.25	— .30
Yellow	lb.	.20	— .25
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	1.00	— 1.30
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8 lb. box, white	box	.50	— .60
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Hun.	lb.	.60	— .65
Roman or Belgian	lb.	60	— .65
Charcoal, Animal, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.75	— .80
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.35	— .45
Chloralamid vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— —
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p. c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.55	— .60
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Powd.	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.50	— .55
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd.	lb.	.32	— .38
Red	lb.	.45	— .50
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal, pure	oz.	1.23	— 1.30
Bisulphate	oz.	—	— .96
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.10
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.10
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.05
Sulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.05
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.20	— .32
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— .26
Sulphate	oz.	.16	— .24
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.		— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.		— .30
Civet	oz.	2.50	— 2.75
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.22	— .24
Powdered, pure	lb.	.26	— .28
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.43	— .48
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .20
Chloride	oz.	—	— .15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alkaloid, ½ oz. v.	oz.	6.00	— 6.30
Hydrochlor, crys., ozs	oz.	5.20	— 5.45
⅛ oz. vials	oz.	5.40	— 5.65
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	1.00	— 1.10
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.		— —
Truxillo	lb.	.45	— .50
Cocculus Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.85	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.20

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Codeine	oz.	9.95	—12.45
Hydrochloride	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Nitrate	oz.	9.15	—11.40
Salicylate	oz.	8.05	— 8.25
Phosphate	oz.	8.00	— 9.80
Sulphate	oz.	8.35	—10.30
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	bl.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v.gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Seed	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Collodion, U.S.P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	—11.00
Flexible, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.40	— .50
Pulp	lb.	.80	— .85
Colombo Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.24	— .26
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .32
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba, S. A.	lb.	.70	— .75
Para	lb.	.63	— .70
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	.60	— 1.50
Ferrocyanide, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.46	— .50
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.15	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.12	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	—.04
Coriander	lb.	.10	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	.70	— .75
Cranesbill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .78
Cudbear	lb.	.65	— .75
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .36
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.38	— .44
Cut	lb.	.47	— .52
Daturine Sulph, 5-10-15 gr. v.gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.12	— .15
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Dianol (developer), 1 lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½ oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ¼ oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— —
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.50	— .55
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	—	—13.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Dragon's Blood powd.	lb.	.35	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.90
Reeds	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Duboisine Sulphate, 5 gr. tubes	gr.	—	— .17
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots. incl.		—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.32	— .37
Juice, Sambuci	lb.		— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.75
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ergotole	oz.	—	— .50
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.00
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine, Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.55	— .70
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .51
U.S.P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Ethyl Acetate, U.S.P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal. tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube.	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U.S.P.	oz.	.12	— .14
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— .75
Fennel Seed	lb.	.85	— .95
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—10.25
Less	lb.	.08	— .09
Ground	lb.	.06	— .11
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
Ground	lb.	.10	— .15
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20	— .30
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼ lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— .90
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .32
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Gambier	lb.	.12	— .16
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, Pink	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Gold	lb.	—	— —
Silver	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.14	— .17
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .20
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.08	— .12
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums			
and bbls. added	lb.	.50½	— .53
in cans	lb.	.53	— .54
Less	lb.	.56	— .61
Glycin (developer), 16 oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½ oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol.)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.38	— .58
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 3.60
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.23	— .30
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Helonias Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Hemlock Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— .80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Hemp Seed	lb.	.08	— .10
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.58	— 1.68
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Heroin Hyd'chl., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .42
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.80	— .90
Hierra Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.22	— .32
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.15	— .18
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C.P.	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Sulphate	oz.	28.00	—30.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1 lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	4.42	— 4.48
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystal, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.16	— .20
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.20	— .27
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 100 in bot.		—	— 1.05

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Ichthyol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.38	— .45
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.50	— .60
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.70	— 4.90
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	5.10	— 5.55
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼ oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Rio	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.20	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	lb.	.20	— .25
Chloride, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	— .95
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.80	— .90
and Quin. Cit. U.S.P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .40
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Ph'phate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U.S.P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1 lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.85	— .90
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.20	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .28
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorious)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.20	— .25
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.09	— .12
Kamala	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— —
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	4.50	— 7.50
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline,	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.38	— .43
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Extra	lb.	.35	— .40
Hand picked	lb.	—	— —
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.20	— .25
Carbonate Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.35	— .38
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Lecithin	oz.		— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel, Ribbons	lb.	.15	— .20
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.		— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Corig.	lb.	.45	— .50
Mass	lb.	.44	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.56	— .65
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.57	— .62
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .90
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.28	— .32
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.08½	— .14
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼ lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.14	— .17
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .25
Benzoate	lb	18.60	—19.60
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.80	— 4.00
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Chloride	oz		— .24
Citrate	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Glycerophosphate	oz.		— —
Iodide	oz.		— .58
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.15
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Lobelia Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.40	— .45
London-Purple	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	1.60	— 3.25
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Mace, whole	lb.	.72	— .80
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U.S.P.	4 ozs.	.47	— .52
Technical	lb.	.32	— .37
2 oz. U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .53
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .30
Ponderous	lb.	.75	— .80
Technical	lb.	.33	— .36
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Peroxide	lb.	—	— 2.15
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.02½	— .05
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black pow'd	lb.	.24	— .30
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake, large	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Small	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Sorts	lb.	.50	— .60
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.52	— .57
Matico leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Menomethy-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Mercury	lb.	1.20	— 1.35
Ammon (pure precip.)	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Bisulphate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Mercury, Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Chloride, Mild (cal'l)	lb.	1.40	— 1.55
Iodide, green, Protf.	lb.	4.25	— 4.45
Red. (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	4.35	— 4.55
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Yellow	oz.	—	— .25
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion	oz.	.65	— .70
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Methylene Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.30
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.08	— .14
German	lb.	—	— —
Morphine, Acet. ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.75	— 9.00
Alkaloid, pure, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	10.70	—10.85
Hydrobromide, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.80	— 9.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	8.55	— 8.75
Meconate	oz.	—	— 9.55
Sulphate, 1 oz. v.	oz.	7.15	— 7.45
⅛ oz. vial	oz.	7.40	— 7.70
Valerate, ⅛ oz. v.	oz.	6.50	— 6.60
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.65	— 3.00
Musk Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.20	— .23
Ground	lb.	.23	— .26
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.30	— .40
Naphthalene, flake or balls.	lb.	.10	— .15
Naphthol, Alpha.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, Resublm.	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Narcotine, pure ⅛ oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .50
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.		— 3.50
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s			— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst, 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.30	— .35
Extra large	80 to lb.	.35	— .38
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	7.00	— 7.75
Without acid	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	2.60	— 2.75
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Bay	lb.	3.15	— 3.40
Benne (Sesame), Imported, bbls., or less	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Bergamot	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.00	— 3.20
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.55	— .60
Refined	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Cade	lb.	.75	— .85
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Camphor	lb.	.25	— .30
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Cassia	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Castor, American	lb.	.15½	— .23
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Wood	lb.	.28	— .33
Celery	oz.	.85	— .95
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Citronella	lb.	.70	— .75
Ceylon	lb.	.62	— .75
Cloves	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Copra	lb.	.20	— .25
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.15	— 3.50
Norwegian	gal.	5.20	— 5.35
Bbls.	ea.	150.00	—153.00
½ bbls.	ea.	76.00	— 85.00

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.30	— 1.60
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.50
Cubeb	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Cumin	lb.	4.60	— 4.85
Dill	oz.	.40	— .45
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Eucalyptus	lb.	.80	—1.20
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Fusel, pure	lb.	.80	— .85
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose, Nat'l	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Ginger	oz.	.45	— .50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	3.25	— 3.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	.75	— .90
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.25
Juniper Berries	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Wood	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Lard	gal.	.95	— 1.20
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Lemongrass	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Linseed boiled	gal.	.94	— .97
Raw	gal.	.92	— .95
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Expressed	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Male Fern, Ethereal	lb.	10.50	—12.00
Mustard, artificial	lb.	21.00	—22.00
Essential	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Mirbane	lb.	.35	— .40
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Petale, extra	oz.	4.50	— 5.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½ gal., and 1 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.60	— 1.70
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.75	— 2.90
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 4.10
Origanum	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.18	— .21
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.25	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— 3.00
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	.90	— 1.15
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.50	— 1.90
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— 3.90
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.45	— .55
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.25	1.40
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	16.00	—18.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.40	— .50
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.30	— 1.60
Sandalwood, English	lb.	10.75	—11.00
Sandalwood, W. I.	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Sassafras	lb.	.80	— .95
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
Sperm, winter, blchd.	gal.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Tar, U.S.P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Wormseed Baltimore	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Wood Amer., good	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment Citrine	lb.	.70	— .80
Iodine		—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.75	— .85
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	13.00	—13.25
Granulated	lb.	15.00	—15.25
U. S. P. Powdered	lb.	14.75	—15.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.22	— .28
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	1.40	— 1.50
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.		Nominal
1-oz.	oz.		— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set		— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovariin	oz.	—	— 4.00
Oxgall, purified, U.S.P.	lb.		— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U.S.P.	oz.	.20	— .25
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.14	— .16
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.90
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride), 1-oz. c.v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Paris Green	lb.	.35	— .45
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.21	— .23
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ	lb.	.50	— .55
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .30
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
etrolatum, U.S.P., white	lb.	.15	— .18
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— —
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.75
heno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
henol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
henolphthalein	oz.	1.75	— 2.00
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	1.40	— 1.65
hotol	oz.	—	— 4.00
ichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.		— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.48	— .52
Piperidine	oz.		— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	.80	— .90
Piperazine	oz.	—	— —
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.45	— 2.50
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	2.75	— 2.80
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.15	— 1.25
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.30	— 1.50
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C.P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.45	— .50
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.33	— .36
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.75	— 2.20
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.		— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and pow'd	lb.	.45	— .50
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 1.55
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Chlorate	lb.	.94	— .95
Chlorate, gran.	lb.	.94	— .95
Powdered	lb.	.71	— .74
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Citrate	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Cyanide	lb.	.80	— 3.25
Fluoride	lb.	2.30	— 3.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Iodide	lb.	3.45	— 3.60
Iodate	oz.	—	— .60
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	1.30	— 1.50
Nitrate	lb.	.33	— .48
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .50
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pure, Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Yellow	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Salicylate	oz.	.25	— .30
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.20	— .24
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.35	— .40
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Quinidine, Alk., cryst	oz.	.95	— 1.15
Sulph.	oz.	.65	— .80
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	1.00	— 1.12
Acetate	oz.	1.15	— 1.22
Bimuriate	oz.	1.00	— 1.07
Arsenate	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Arsenite	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Benzoate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Bisulphate	oz.	.50	— .70
Carbolate	oz.	.98	— 1.03
Citrate	oz.	.96	— 1.01
Glycerophosphate	oz.	1.68	— 1.72
Hydrobromide	oz.	.88	— .96
Hydrochloride	oz.	.88	— .96
Hypophosphite	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.74	— .78
Phosphate	oz.	.92	— .99
Lactate	oz.	1.00	— 1.09
Salicylate	oz.	.89	— .94
Sulphate, 100 oz. tins	oz.	.50	— .53
5-oz. cans	oz.	.55	— .60
1-oz. cans	oz.	.63	— .65
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.04
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries dried	lb.	.50	— .55
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.07	— .09
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		6.50	— 7.00
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	2.25	— 2.75
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.		—
1-oz.	oz.		—
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.54	— .60
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.45	— 1.00
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.34	— .44
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.		— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.		— 1.75
Iodide, 1 oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

Jobbers' Prices Current *of* Drugs *and* Chemicals—(*Cont'd*)

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 1.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	11.50	—12.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.22	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.20	— 1.30
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Salophen	oz.	—	— 1.00
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)..			
Sandalwood	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.25	— .30
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.35	— .40
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut.	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.19	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'l.	oz.	—	— 1.50
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.65	— .75
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.27½	— .32
Senna Leaves, Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.40	— .45
Senna Pods	lb.	.35	— .40
Senol Solution, 1-lb. bottle.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.48	— .50
Fused Cones	oz.	.50	— .53
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.05	— 1.10
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.24	— .30
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.16	— .17
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.15	— .17
White, Conti's	lb.	.20	— .23
Soap, soft, green	lb.	—	— .25
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.20	— .24
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .24
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.30	— .40
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.18	— .22
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.65	— .75
Benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.02¼	— .06
Bichromate	lb.	.40	— .45
C.P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Cacodylate ¼-oz. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Carbon (Sal Soda)	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
C.P., cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.35	— .40
Citrate	lb.	.75	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02½	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37—.45)	lb.	5.15	— 5.75
Lactophosphate	oz.	.14	— .18
Metabisulphite, 1 lb. c.b. 9.	lb.	—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Phosphate, cryst	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.45	— .50
Salicylate	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.50
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.04	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	—	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein Sulph.	oz.	2.50	— 2.60
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.56	— .64
Aromatic	lb.	.50	— .55
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U.S.P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.56	— .68
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.40	— .44
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Stovain, ¼ oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½ oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.27	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .36
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.40	— .45
Lactate	oz.	.15	— .20
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.40	— .45
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Strophanthus Seed, brown.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Green	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Strychnine, Acetate, 1-8th oz.		1.90	— 2.00
Alk., powd., 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	1.70	— 1.80
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.00
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.05
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.25
Nitrate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.95
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.05
Sulphate, 1-8th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.65
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, pow'd	lb.	.27	— .34
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.31	— .36
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.10
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
ulphothyol	lb.	—	— 3.00
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Iodide	oz.	.35	— .42
Flowers	lb.	.04	— .08
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.48	— .53
Roll	lb.	.03	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.08	— .12
Talcum, powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	2.75	— 3.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.60	— .70
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.65	— .80
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.65	— .70
Terpinol	lb.	—	— 2.00
Thalline sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.75
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 1.70
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	—10.00
1 oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— .70
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Thymol	lb.	11.00	—12.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb	11.50	—12.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.50	— .60
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	—	— 1.00
Oxide pure	lb.	.65	— .70
Toluene	lb.	—	— 1.25
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.35	— 2.75
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
1 lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	—	— 5.75
1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v. 7.	oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.65	— .75
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 2.50
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .45
100s		—	— 3.50
Vervain Root	lb.	.30	— .40
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.26	— .30
Bees, yellow	lb.	.42	— .50
Carnauba, No 1	lb.	.50	— .60
Japan	lb.	.20	— .24
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.23	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.04	— .05
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract, double Dist.	gal.	.70	— .80
Barrels	gal.	.55	— .65
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots	lb.	.50	— .70
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .60
Bromide	lb.	.35	— .40
Chloride, fused	lb.	.50	— 1.00
Granulated	lb.	.30	— .55
Iodide	oz.	.37	— .44
Metallic C.P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.60
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng., Hubbuck's	lb.	.50	— .55
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenosulphonate	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .65
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C.P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— .90

Exportations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal exports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 30 to November 4, 1916

ACETONE—2,100 lbs., $630, Spain.

ACID, ACETIC—100 lbs., $41, Mexico; 50 lbs., $5, British West Indies; 136 lbs., $18, Cuba; 15,171 lbs., $3,035, Argentina; 133 lbs., $53, Venezuela; 55,145 lbs., $7,000, France; 2,664 lbs., $347, Cuba; 100 lbs., $9, Honduras; 154 lbs., $15, Dutch Guiana; 133,225 lbs., $22,176, England; 13,714 lbs., $1,520, Mexico; 50 lbs., $16, Hayti; 33 lbs., $15, Peru.

ACID, BORIC—970 lbs., $130, Mexico; 300 lbs., $39, Venezuela; 45 lbs., $4, Bermuda; 115 lbs., $14, Mexico; 125 lbs., $18, Peru; 925 lbs., $112, Cuba; 112,000 lbs., $13,720, England; 110 lbs., $19, Peru.

ACID, CARBOLIC—25 lbs., $21, Salvador; 75 lbs., $50, Mexico; 2,700 lbs., $363, Cuba; 200 lbs., $141, Ecuador; 100 lbs., $55, Mexico; 128,156 lbs., $11,348, France; 110 lbs., $83, Norway; 100 lbs., $55, Cuba; 50 lbs., $32, Danish West Indies; 172,505 lbs., $129,030, France; 200 lbs., $129, Colombia; 220 lbs., $145, Argentina; 5,400 lbs., $3,300, England; 110 lbs., $71, Colombia.

ACID, CITRIC—50 lbs., $43, Costa Rica; 175 lbs., $134, Mexico; 110 lbs., $81, Venezuela; 25 lbs., $19, Bermuda; 25 lbs., $22, Panama; 51 lbs., $85, Ecuador; 112 lbs., $84, Trinidad; 230 lbs., $147, Peru.

ACID, LACTIC—22 lbs., $25, Chile; 256 lbs., $39, Venezuela; 1,115 lbs., $450, England.

ACID, MURIATIC—55 lbs., $10, Mexico; 78,102 lbs., $2,176, Cuba; 120 lbs., $10, Venezuela; 40,737 lbs., $1,164, Cuba; 577 lbs., $45, Trinidad; 47,379 lbs., $711, Cuba; 1,244 lbs., $60, Colombia; 922 lbs., $41, Peru; 189 lbs., 86, Cuba; 47,200 lbs., $1,176, Mexico; 6,376 lbs., $258, Peru.

ACID, OXALIC—22 lbs., $14, Mexico; 25 lbs., $16, Venezuela; 509 lbs., $292, Cuba; 50 lbs., $33, Nicaragua; 100 lbs., $66, Colombia; 1,067 lbs., $629, Cuba.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC—250 lbs., $300, Brazil; 125 lbs., $48, Panama.

ACID, PYROGALLIC—4 lbs., $15, Cuba.

ACID, SALICYLIC—3,480 lbs., $14,784, Sweden; 66 lbs., $110, Peru.

ACID, SULPHURIC—1,961 lbs., $58, Costa Rica; 304 lbs., $115, Cuba; 2,800 lbs., $79, Danish Wesa Indies; 1,750 lbs., $56, French West Indies; 220 lbs., $45, Argentina; 11,200 lbs., $196, Chile; 878 lbs., $33, Venezuela; 142,761 lbs., $5,550, Switzerland; 135,650 lbs., 83,373, Mexico; 200 lbs., $5, British West Indies; 2,935 lbs., $65, Cuba; 914 lbs., $39, Danish West Indies; 1,750 lbs., $56, French West Indies; 14,000 lbs., $560, British Guiana; 225 lbs., $54, Colombia; 824 lbs., $29, Peru; 94,875 lbs., $2,013, Mexico; 34,879 lbs., $1,259, Trinidad; 57,486 lbs., $1,057, Cuba; 3,281 lbs., $86, Ecuador; 4,650 lbs., $118, British Guiana; 328 lbs., $51, Peru.

ACID, TARTARIC—100 lbs., $71, Costa Rica; 302 lbs., $212, Venezuela; 115 lbs., $73, Bermuda; 1,573 lbs., $1,078, Peru.

ALCOHOL—39,539 gls., $13,876, France; 22 gls., $10, Guatemala; 6 gls., $5, Ecuador; 155,775 gls., $44,845, France; 1,530,592 gls., $436,344, France; 59,032 gls., $39,000, Switzerland; 90 gls., $43, Australia.

ALCOHOL, WOOD—$5,131, France; 12 gls., $12, Colombia; 20 gls., $17, Hayti.

ALUMINUM SULPHATE—$18, Colombia; $444, Netherlands; $2,219, Norway.

AMMONIA ANHYDROUS—$102, Costa Rica; $29, Mexico; $54, British Guiana; $178, Colombia; $374, Trinidad; $200, Colombia.

AMMONIA, AQUA—$10, Colombia; $32, Peru.

AMMONIUM NITRATE—$52,603, France; $16,212, Italy.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—$1,421, France.

AMMONIAC, SAL—50 lbs., $11, Mexico; 220 lbs., $18, Venezuela; 306 lbs., $60, Mexico; 100 lbs., $10, Guatemala; 2,323 lbs., $200, Chile; 200 lbs., $32, Colombia.

ANTIMONY SALTS—$26, Peru.

ARSENIC—$4, Trinidad.

BARK EXTRACT—$275, Cuba.

BEES WAX—$15, San Domingo.

BORAX—$15, Salvador; $31, Mexico; $65, Colombia; $3,860, Sweden; $3,645, England; $5, Hayti.

BROMINE—$8, Cuba.

CADMIUM—$6, Costa Rica; 1,160 lbs., $1,100, France.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—1,000 lbs., $30, Costa Rica; 600 lbs., $24, French West Indies; 132,000 lbs., $4,500, Argentina; 6,500 lbs., $198, Brazil; 2,400 lbs., $177, Australia; 6,000 lbs., $195, Honduras; 1,600 lbs., $67, Nicaragua; 6,440 lbs., $279, Panama; 2,200 lbs., $81, British West Indies; 51,000 lbs., $1,400, Chile.

CARBON DISULPHIDE—$11, Venezuela; $75, Cuba.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE—$495, England.

CASTOR OIL—20 gls., $29, Panama; 180 gls., $276, Honduras; 20 gls., $37, Nicaragua; 16 gls., $23, Mexico; 4,100 gls., $4,762, Cuba; 200 gls., $303, Ecuador; 2,900 gls., $3,070, Cuba; 250 gls., $267, British Guiana.

CHLORAL HYDRATE—$360, England.

CHLORINE—2,178 lbs., $882, Peru.

CHLOROFORM—$147, Mexico; $61, Ecuador; $795, Mexico; $6,120, Russia in Europe; $80, Argentina; $336, China; $259, Cuba; $74, British Guiana; $22, Peru.

COCOA BUTTER—$46, Colombia; $884, Australia.

COCOANUT OIL—$320, France; $97, Cuba.

COPPER SULPHATE—500 lbs., $74, Jamaica; 1,425 lbs., $163, Venezuela; 132 lbs., $15, Colombia; 11,000 lbs., $1,128, Brazil; 1,000 lbs., $108, Mexico; 1,875 lbs., $446, Venezuela.

CORN OIL—42,120 lbs., $3,993, Jamaica; 4,496 lbs., $554, Costa Rica; 384,000 lbs., $34,830, Italy; 137,707 lbs., $8,400, Sweden; 50,547 lbs., $5,738, San Domingo; 33,400 lbs., $3,483, French West Indies; 11,520 lbs., $1,045, British Guiana.

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE—$110, Peru.

CREAM OF TARTAR—$58, Peru; $152, Bermuda; $55, Colombia; $23, Trinidad.

CREOSOTE OIL—$216, Newfoundland.

DEXTRINE—$450 lbs., $35, Venezuela; 110 lbs., $7, Peru.

DYEWOOD EXTRACT—$80, Salvador; $4,100, Argentina; $46, Venezuela; $373, England; $130, England; $131, Ecuador; $5,200, Spain; $19,556, Sweden; $2,549, England.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$340, Greece; $14, Cuba; $775, Venezuela; $11,177, Italy; $500, England; $100, Brazil; $205, Chile; $3,820, France; 4,409, Spain; $1,135, England; $154, Argentina; $7,611, Brazil; $28,000 Japan; $20, Jamaica; $780, Chile; $625, Colombia; $72, Dutch Guiana; $1,260, Peru.

EPSOM SALTS—377 lbs., $15, Mexico; 3,723 lbs., $152, Venezuela; 135 lbs., $5, Guatemala; 480 lbs., $19, Honduras; 600 lbs., $21, Ecuador; 1,422 lbs., $46, Peru; 315 lbs., $19, Mexico; 330 lbs., $8, Trinidad; 18,660 lbs., $933, Greece; 221 lbs., $8, Mexico; 197 lbs., $10, British West Indies; 212 lbs., $8, Colombia.

ETHER—87, Bermuda; $112, Venezuela; $133, China; $293, Cuba; $34, Peru.

ETHER, SULPHURIC—$81, Uruguay, $180, Argentina; $55, Uruguay.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$152, Denmark; $34, Costa Rica; $61, Nicaragua; $39, Panama; $13, Mexico; $308, Newfoundland; $65, Jamaica; $96, Trinadad; $89, Cuba; $176, Argentina; $793, Brazil; $19, Colombia; $27, England; $16, Panama; $127, San Domingo; $505, Ecuador; $63, Spain; $114, Panama; $24, San Domingo; $6, Jamaica; $6, France; $16, British West Indies; $137, Cuba; $32, Danish West Indies; $756, Australia.

FORMALDEHYDE—300 lbs., $44, Mexico; 4,000 lbs., $420, Cuba; 28 lbs., $8, Peru; 1,200 lbs., $144, French West Indies; 600 lbs., $59, Argentina; 70 lbs., $35, Uruguay; 8,500 lbs., $1,000, Australia; 1,200 lbs., $125, Trinidad; 400 lbs., $48, British Guiana.

GLYCERIN—200 lbs., $92, Honduras; 100 lbs., $45, Mexico; 400 lbs., $230, Cuba; 100 lbs., $52, Colombia; 100 lbs., $45, Ecuador; 100 lbs., $48, Venezuela; 715 lbs., $230, Cuba; 100 lbs., $40, Danish West Indies; 521 lbs., $249, Costa Rica; 150 lbs., $76, Guatemala; 100 lbs., $47, Trinidad; 400 lbs., $230, Cuba; 200 lbs., $95, Colombia; 1,000 lbs., $475, Ecuador; 165 lbs., $90, Peru; 35,273 lbs., $10,714, England; 8,764 lbs., $4,507, Argentina; 1,390 lbs., $798, Uruguay; 200 lbs., $98, Mexico; 2,000 lbs., $910, Chile; 625 lbs., $302, Colombia; 600 lbs., $244, Peru.

GLUCOSE—2,400 lbs., $105, Newfoundland.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE—$397, Mexico; $1,287, Cuba; $5, Bermuda; $166, Guatemala; $6, Nicaragua; $27, Trinidad; $92, Cuba; $74, Chile; $206, Colombia; $198, Argentina; $271, Cuba; $520, China; $18, Jamaica; $137, Trinidad; $51, Cuba; $47, Ecuador.

IODINE—$12, Guatemala; $214, Cuba.

LEAD, ACETATE—44,552 lbs., $3,000, France; $92, Cuba; $2,055, Sweden; $1,591, England; $18, Peru.

LEAD ARSENATE—$17, Venezuela; $15, Jamaica; $20, Cuba.

LIME, CHLORIDE—$3,481, Netherlands; $4, Cuba; $15,893, Netherlands; $8,600, Sweden; $33, Cuba; $43, Panama; $1,000, Chile; $16, Peru.

OPIUM—$137, Mexico; $7, British West Indies; $61, Colombia; $165, Peru.

PARIS GREEN—$160, British West Indies; $725, Cuba.

PEPPERMINT OIL—1 lb., $2, Panama.

PERFUMERY—$115, Costa Rica; $1,505, Honduras; $96, Salvador; $3,521, Mexico; $114, Newfoundland; $67, British West Indies; $503, Cuba; $97, San Domingo; $386, Argentina; $34, Bolivia; $996, Chile; $150, Ecuador; $267, Venezuela; $153, Denmark, $488, France; $71, Norway; $819, England; $199, Bermuda; $75, Panama; $549, Mexico; $324, Cuba; $93, Danish West Indies; $10, Dutch West Indies; $381, French West Indies; $13, Chile; $2,211 Australia; $363, Spain; 0232, Barbados; $32, British West Indies; $18, Cuba; $14, Dutch West Indies; $342, Argentina; $60, Japan; $118, Philippine Islands.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$9, Costa Rica; $76, Mexico; $21, British West Indies; $397, Argentina; $22, Ecuador; $7,832, France; $500, Norway; $4,254, England; $64, Bermuda; $833, Australia; $157, England; $25, British Guiana; $46, Costa Rica; $58, Newfoundland; $337, Jamaica; $28, Trinidad; $92, Cuba.. $59, Argentina; $91, Chile; $105, Colombia; $70, Peru; $1,062, Netherlands; $293, Spain; $1,828, Sweden; $10, England; $9, British West Indies; $36, Cuba; $305, Argentina; $264, Uruguay; $12, Panama; $78, Jamaica; $12, British West Indies; $205, Cuba; $874, Colombia; $219 Peru.

PHENOLPHTHALEIN—$7.280, France.

POTASH, CAUSTIC—200 lbs., $160, Peru.

POTASSIUM BICHROMATE—115 lbs., $46, Honduras; 800 lbs., $580, Netherlands; 4.778 lbs., $2,492, Sweden; 650 lbs., $335, Argentina.

POTASSIUM CHLORATE—28,546 lbs., $12.850, Argentina; 2,447 lbs., $1,207, Peru; 1,520 lbs., $971, Uruguay

POTASSIUM CHLORIDE—426 lbs., $88, Costa Rica; 28,300 lbs., $3,904, Cuba; 768 lbs., $200, Trinidad; 387 lbs., $217, Colombia.

POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE—5 lbs., $8, Costa Rica.

POTASSIUM SULPHITE—17,170 lbs., $2,800, Cuba.

QUININE—$22, Mexico; $40, Costa Rica; $247, Panama; $197, Trinidad; $144, Colombia.

QUICKSILVER—225 lbs., $231, Ecuador.

ROOTS AND HERBS—$26, Salvador; $25, Mexico; $11, British West Indies; $248, Cuba; $640, Peru; $553, Uruguay; $155, England; $85, Panama; $16, Colombia; $800, Sweden; $66, Argentina.

SALOL—4,000 lbs., $9.750, England.

SALTPETER—3,400 lbs., $1,019, Venezuela; 200 lbs., $66, Colombia; 300 lbs., $90, Peru; 244 lbs., $67, Colombia.

SODA, ASH—2,907 lbs., $94, Mexico; 197,131 lbs., $2,856, Cuba; 4,261 lbs., $137, Venezuela; 10,200 lbs., $350, France; 112,000 lbs., $5,045, Italy; 349,949 lbs., $3,405, Norway; 883 lbs., $9, Costa Rica; 12,000 lbs., $390, Netherlands; 254,200 lbs., $7,975, Sweden; 102,299 lbs., $1,902, Cuba; 5,749 lbs., $172, Danish West Indies;

Exportations—*Cont'd*

470,235 lbs., $14,695, Argentina; 2,498 lbs., $82, Hayti; 4,200 lbs., $122, Chile.

SODA, CAUSTIC—2,133,004 lbs., $108,517, France; 5,000 lbs., $1,800, Mexico; 18,447 lbs., $526, Argentina; 36,000 lbs., $2,210, Peru; 7,622 lbs., $273, Venezuela; 198,928 lbs., $10,029, France; 612,930 lbs., $25,223, Norway; 74,840 lbs., $2,596, Norway; 258,873 lbs., $10,122, Australia; 65,282 lbs., $2,587, Italy; 7,200 lbs., $522, Peru; 10,908 lbs., $1,000, Sweden; 113,233 lbs., $4,402, England; 600 lbs., $38, British West Indies; 14,448 lbs., $686, Cuba; 5,400 lbs., $216, Danish West Indies; 675 lbs., $27, French West Indies; 649,697 lbs., $24,891, Brazil; 19,921 lbs., $587, Uruguay; 4,050 lbs., $160, Guatemala; 10,227 lbs., $411, Trinidad; 15,176 lbs., $455, Cuba; 51,160 lbs., $1,854, Chile; 44,500 lbs., $1,544, Peru.

SODA, SAL—375 lbs., $18, Newfoundland; 10,110 lbs., $101, Cuba; 1,200 lbs., $48, Venezuela; 1,588,600 lbs., $39,711, Italy; 375 lbs., $6, Bermuda; 690 lbs., $7, Jamaica; 2,036 lbs., $25, Danish West Indies; 400 lbs., $6, Mexico; 1,125 lbs., $14, Trinidad; 8,250 lbs., $103, Cuba; 700 lbs., $16, Colombia; 262 lbs., $5, Barbados; 2,250 lbs., $24, Jamaica; 2,250 lbs., $31, Hayti; 42,702 lbs., $1,335, Colombia; 475 lbs., $13, Peru.

SODIUM ACETATE—240,000 lbs., $9,640, Cuba; 11,393 lbs., $1,367, England.

SODIUM BICARBONATE—662 lbs., $15, Costa Rica; 2,257 lbs., $63, Mexico; 4,000 lbs., $76, British Guiana; 3,430 lbs., $270, Venezuela; 976 lbs., $20, Jamaica; 40,000 lbs., $516, Cuba; 800 lbs., $17, Costa Rica; 448 lbs., $11, Honduras; 336 lbs., $8, Panama; 3,600 lbs., $54, Cuba; 150 lbs., $5, Colombia; 1,680 lbs., $38, Barbados; 1,344 lbs., $36, Trinidad; 3,836 lbs., $110, Colombia; 3,202 lbs., $90, Peru; 2,240 lbs., $47, Mexico; 2,000 lbs., $41, Jamaica.

SODIUM BICHROMATE—719 lbs., $200, Mexico; 1,000 lbs., $224, Norway; 200 lbs., $96, Newfoundland; 7,801 lbs., $3,185, Netherlands; 14,753 lbs., $2,175, Uruguay.

SODIUM CYANIDE—5,000 lbs., $1,800, Mexico; 4,500 lbs., $1,855, Mexico.

SODIUM HYPOSULPHITE—668 lbs., $13, British West Indies; 400 lbs., $7, Cuba; 160 lbs., $5, Panama; 4,000 lbs., $132, Cuba.. 2,475 lbs., $64, Colombia; 80 lbs., $7, Peru.

SODIUM NITRATE—170,349 lbs., $5,196, Cuba.

SODIUM SALICYLATE—55 lbs., $100, Mexico; 11 lbs., $20, Costa Rica.

SODIUM SALTS—$104, Mexico; $43, Venezuela; $574, French West Indies; $21, British Guiana; $18, Costa Rica; $14, Newfoundland; $22, Colombia; $2,230, Russia in Europe; $46, Trinidad; $11, Hayti.

SODIUM SILICATE—39,951 lbs., $439, Cuba; 2,536 lbs., $142, Trinidad.

SODIUM SULPHATE—275 lbs., $6, Mexico; 602 lbs., $8, Cuba.. 3,975 lbs., $51, Trinidad.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—343 lbs., $12, Chile; 662 lbs., $23, Colombia.

ODIUM SULPHITE—59 lbs., $5, British West Indies; 160 lbs., $28, Cuba.

SPONGES— 6 lbs., $6, Costa Rica; 5,124 lbs., $4,334, Argentina; 628 lbs., $886, Brazil; 2,262 lbs., $224, Australia; 20 lbs., $14, Venezuela; lbs., $2,078, England; 10 lbs., $19, Brazil.

SULPHUR—2 tons, $81, Ecuador; 1 ton, $30, Nicaragua; 103 tons, $3,035, Sweden; 4 tons, $124, Danish West Indies; 20 tons, $1,150 Argentina.

ZINC OXIDE—36,100 lbs., $2,985, Canada; 200 lbs., $28, Colombia; 100 lbs., $17, Mexico; 3,175 lbs., $2,078, England; 10 ibs., $19, Brazil.

Importations of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Following is a list of the principal imports of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the Port of New York, from October 30 to November 4, 1916

ACIDS—
100 csks., oxalic, Perth Amboy Chemical Works, Christiania.
3 bbls., phosphoric, Bowker Chemical Co., Havana.
200 csks., oxalic, R. W. Graeff & Co., Rotterdam.
540 crates, formic, R. W. Graeff & Co., Rotterdam.

ALBUMEN—
50 cs., egg, Mitsui. Bussan Kaisha, Shanghai.
105 cs., egg yolk, W. L. Hand Specialty Co., Shanghai.
100 cs., egg, Guaranty Trust Co., Shanghai.

AMIDOPYRIN—
1 case, Niebrugge & Day, London.

AMMONIUM CARBONATE—
8 csks., J. L. & D. S. Riker, Liverpool.

BALSAM—
14 cs., copaiba, Silva, Bussenius & Co., Central America.

BARK—
447 bs., cinchona, McKesson & Robbins, Rotterdam.
1,345 bs., cinchona, (in transit to Phila.), Rotterdam.
25 bs., cinchona, J. L. Hopkins & Co., Rotterdam.
105 bs., mangrove, American Trading Co., Paramaribo.

BEANS—
12 cs., vanilla, Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.

CAMPHOR—
216 cs., MacDonald Chow Corporation, Shanghai.
50 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Kobe.
100 cs., Dodwell & Co., Kobe.
100 cs., Guaranty Trust Co., Kobe.
50 cs., Irving National Bank, Kobe.
900 cs., 100 cs., Frost & Cundill, Kobe.
100 cs., L. C. Hopkins & Co., Kobe.
125 cs., Chesebrough Manufacturing Co., Kobe.

CASEINE—
100 sacks, A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
134 bgs., Warehouse Mercantile Co., London.
300 bgs., Atterbury Bros., La Pallice.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
10 cs., C. L. Huisking, Havana.
4 cs., Hoffman, La Roche Co., Genoa.
6 cs., Gallagher & Asche, Genoa.
2 cs., A. Klipstein & Co., Bordeaux.
7 cs., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.

COPRA—
142 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Kingston.
3,387 bgs., A. D. Weld's Sons, Manila.
12,086 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Cebu.
1,686 bgs., Balfour, Williamson & Co., Manila.
600 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Paramaribo.

DISINFECTANT—
35 drs., fluid, West Disinfecting Co., London.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
9 bgs., annatto, A. M. Patterson, Kingston.
6 bgs., cochineal, J. Ransom, London.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
8 cs., orange, R. M. Larson, Kingston.
22 cs., orange, A. S. Lascelles & Co., Kingston.
60 cs., orange, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.
20 cs., orange, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
8 cs., Rockhill & Vietor, Marseilles.
25 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.
1 cs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.
2 csks., Davies, Turner & Co., Marseilles.
14 cs., J. Manheimer Co., Marseilles.
6 csks., Dodge & Olcott Co., Marseilles.

FLOWERS—
60 bs., chamomile, A. Stallman & Co., Genoa.
1 ble., violet, McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.

GLYCERIN—
35 iron drs., Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co., Rotterdam.
35 drs., saponification, Marx & Rawolle, Buenos Ayres.

HERBS—
3 bs., medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, Genoa.
43 bs., medicinal, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

IODINE—
700 kegs, 425 cs., 27 bbls., S. E. Nash & L. Watjen, South Pacific.

IRON OXIDE—
15 csks., J. W. Coulston & Co., Liverpool.

KOLA NUTS—
11 bgs., Gillespie Bros. & Co., Grenada.
4 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada.

LEAVES—
24 bs., medicinal, Smith, Kline & French, Genoa.
75 cs., wine, Reed & Keller, Marseilles.
5 cs., wine, G. W. Sheldon & Co., Marseilles.
65 bs., medicinal, Parke, Davis & Co., Marseilles.

MALT EXTRACT—
9 bbls., Thos. Nevin, London.

MANNA—
20 cs., Smith, Kline & French Co., Palermo.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
23 cs., medicine, Dodge & Olcott Co., London.

OILS—
110 bbls., 136 tons, seal oil in bulk, Swan & Finch Co., St. Johns, N. F.
126 tons, tanked cod oil, Swan & Finch Co., (Bayway, N. J.), St. Johns, N. F.
6 drs., fusel, Italian Import & Export Co., Genoa.
250 cs., castor, Dodwell & Co., Kobe.
148 csks., palm, Colgate & Co., Liverpool.
25 cs., Haarlem oil, Eastern Drug Co., Rotterdam.
6 cs., Haarlem oil, C. B. Richard & Co., Rotterdam.
500 cs., camphor, Rockhill & Vietor, Kobe.
3 drs., camphor, Frost & Cundill, Kobe.
680 tons, cocoanut, Philippine Vegetable Oil Co., Manila.

PERFUMERY—
12 cs., Dinglestedt & Co., Copenhagen.
2 cs., A. Chiris & Co., Marseilles.

PITCH—
200 bbls., Kidder, Peabody & Co., Marseilles.

ROOTS—
25 bgs., medicinal, Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles.
1 ble., sarsaparilla, Gillespie Bros. & Co., Kingston.
1 cse., ipecac, G. Amsinck & Co., Porto Cabello.
52 cs., dandelion, J. L. Hopkins & Co., London.
53 bgs., orris, Leaburg & Johnson, Genoa.
2 cs., orris, Smith, Kline & French, Genoa.
32 cs., rhubarb, Arnhold, Karberg & Co., Iloilo.

SEED—
250 bgs., rapeseed, C. Rosenstein & Co., Yokohama.
268 bgs., rapeseed, Nordlinger & Co., Yokohama.

SOAP—
250 cs., castile, Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa.
500 bxs., castile, Weaver & Sterry, Genoa.
100 cs., olive, McKesson & Robbins, Marseilles.

SPICES—
100 bgs., pimento, New York & West India Trading Co., Kingston.
1 ble., 361 bgs., pimento, J. E. Kerr & Co., Kingston.
100 bgs., pimento, W. & A. Leaman, Kingston.
14 bgs., 9½ bbls., 26 bbls., nutmegs, Frame, Leaycraft & Co., Grenada.
48 bgs., 30 bbls., nutmeg, Frame & Co., Grenada.
83 bgs., 53 bbls., nutmegs, 8 bbls., mace, Middleton & Co., Grenada.
400 cs., ginger, Dodwell & Co., Kobe.

SPONGES—
48 bs., National Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana.
26 bs., Isaacs & Co., Havana.

TARTAR—
469 bgs., Tartar Chemical Co., Genoa.

TALC—
750 bgs., L. A. Salomon & Bro., Genoa.
350 bgs., Hammill & Gillespie, Genoa.
700 sacks, Binney & Smith Co., Bordeaux.

WAX—
9 bbls., 66 sacks, bees, G. Amsinck & Co., South Pacific.
50 bgs., ceresine, A. B. Dick Co., London.
30 bgs., bees, Yglesias, Lobo & Co., Havana.
38 bgs., bees, A. H. Behrend & Co., Havana.
100 cs., vegetable, T. Nagase, Kobe.

BUREAU OF FOREIGN & DOMESTIC COMMERCE PUBLISHES LIST OF DYESTUFF MAKERS

(Continued from page 5)

Chemical Construction Co., Fort Washington, Penn. (aniline).
Davis Chemical Co., 123 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (benzoic acid).
Detroit Organic Chemical Co., 1417 Dime Bank Building, Detroit, Mich. (aniline and dimethylaniline).
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.
Dye Products & Chemical Co. (Inc.), Newark, N. J. (aniline).
Thos. A. Edison (Inc.), Orange, N. J., (aniline, para-phenylinediamine).
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Akron, O. (aniline).
Frank Hemingway (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Hooker Electrochemical Co., Niagara Falls, N. Y. (chlorobenzol).
Industrial Chemical Co., Providence, R. I. (aniline).
Frank L. May & Co., Perth Amboy, N. J. (aniline).
Manhattan Commercial Co., New York, N. Y. (aniline).
Midvale Chemical Co., Elizabeth, N. J. (aniline).
Middlesex Aniline Co., Lincoln, N. J., office 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (aniline).
Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo. (salicylic acid).
Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn. (aniline).
Neversink Dyeing Co., Reading, Penn. (nitro derivatives).
Newport Hydrocarbon Co., Carrolville, Wis. (alpha-napthylamine).
Nitrated Chemicals Co., Kingston, N. Y (nitranaphthalene and homologues).
Oxford Chemical Co., 480 Oxford street, Providence, R. I. (aniline).
Rahway Coal-Tar Products Co., Rahway, N. J. (aniline).
Seydel Manufacturing Co., 86 Forrest street, Jersey City, N. J. (aniline).
Sherwin-Williams Co., 601 Canal Road, Cleveland, Ohio. (aniline).
Synthetic Color Co., Matawan, N. J. (benzoic acid).
Upton Bros., Bristol, Indiana. (aniline).
Weiller Manufacturing Co., New Brunswick, N J. (aniline).
Western Aniline Products Co., 1160 Old Colony Building, Chicago, Ill. (aniline).
Williamsburg Chemical Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(The following firms were in operation prior to 1914 and manufacture a large variety of synthetic colors.)

ARTIFICIAL DYESTUFFS

The Bayer Co. (Inc.), Rensselaer, N. Y.; office 117 Hudson street, New York, N. Y.
W. Beckers Aniline & Chemical Works, 105 Underhill avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Central Dyestuff Co., Newark, N. J.
Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.
Heller & Mertz, Newark, N. J. (specialty coal-tar colors for paper).
Hub Chemical Co., South Boston, Mass. (alizarin yellow).
Schoellkopf Aniline & Chemical Works (Inc.), Buffalo, N. Y.
The Manville Co., Providence, R. I. (aniline).
Frank L. May & Co., Perth Amboy, N. J. (aniline).

The following firms have entered upon the manufacture of coal-tar dyes since January 1, 1915.

Amalgamated Dyestuff & Chemical Works, Newark, N. J.; office 75 Hudson street, New York, N. Y., (various colors).
American Aniline Products (Inc.), Harrison, N. J.; office, 15 E. 12th street, New York, N. Y. (various dyes).
American Synthetic Dyes (Inc.), New York, N. Y.
Ault & Wiborg, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J. (beta-naphthol, etc.)
The Chemical Co. of America, 29 Platt street, New York, N. Y.
Dye Products Co., Manayunk, Pa. (blacks and blues).
Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. (synthetic indigo).
Federal Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Kingsport, Tenn.; office, 30 Pine street, New York, N. Y. (sulphur black and other colors).
Franco-Swiss Dyes (Inc.), 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (various colors).
Erik H. Green Co., 531 Grosvenor Building, Providence, R. I. (sulphur black).
H. M. T. Co., Merchants-Laclede Building, St. Louis, Mo.
E. C. Klipstein & Sons, Chrome, N. J. (sulphur black).
F. A. McJunkin, Milwaukee, Wis. (dyes for biological stains, etc.)
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co., 61 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (methylene blue, nigrosine, sulphur black, sulphur brown, p-nitraniline, beta-naphthol).
Frank L. May & Co., Perth Amboy, N. J. (indulines).
Neidich Process Co., Burlington, N. J. (methyl violet, soluble blue, etc.)
Neversink Co., Reading, Pa. (sulphur black).
The Pearsite Co., Clay City, Ky.; office, 346 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Reading Chemical Manufacturing Co., Reading, Pa. (sulphur black).
Semet-Solvay Co., Syracuse, N. Y. (sulphur black).
Sherwin-Williams Co., Pullman, Ill.
Standard Aniline Co., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.; office, 366 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. (beta-naphthol, para-nitraniline, sulphur black).
Stanley Aniline Chemical Works, Lockhaven, Pa.
United States Aniline & Chemical Co., 3901 Laclede avenue, St. Louis, Mo.
United States Coal-Tar Products Co. (Inc.), 347 Fifth avenue, New York, N. Y. (sulphur black).
Verona Chemical Co., Newark, N. J. (sulphur black).
Ernst Zobel Co., Second Avenue and Tenth street, Brooklyn, N. Y. (various colors).

(N. B.: Specialties only are indicated in the brackets, in addition to which other colors may also be produced by any of the above firms. Most of these companies manufacture also a variety of intermediates, chiefly, however, for their own use.)

MANUFACTURERS OF VEGETABLE DYESTUFFS

American Dyewood Co., 80 Maiden Lane, New York, N. Y.
Dye Products Co. of the U. S., Philadelphia, Pa. (works at Manayunk, Pa.)
John H. Heald & Co., Lynchburg, Virginia.
C. W. Hill Chemical Co., Los Angeles, California (archil).
Jacksonville Chemical Co., Jacksonville, Fla.
John D. Lewis, Providence, R. I.
Marden, Orth & Hastings Co. (Inc.), 225 Purchase street, Boston, Mass. (Osage orange dyes, etc.)
Mt. Union Tanning & Extracting Co., Mt. Union, Pa.
Murphy & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa.
Oakes Mfg. Co., Long Island City, N. Y.
Obex Laboratories, Marietta, Ohio.
Stamford Mfg. Co., 88 Wall street, New York, N. Y.
Taylor White Extracting Co., Camden, N. J.
W. & K. Co., Warren, R. I.
J. S. Young Co., Hanover, Pa.

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CHANCE TO SELL U. S. GOODS IN BORNEO

Opportunities for the exploitation of American manufactured products in British North Borneo were numerous during 1915, according to Consul George M. Hanson, Sandakan, in his report to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and while the report is rather late in getting to the public it is evident that favorable conditions are still existing. The situation is more apparent for foodstuffs but it applies likewise to drugs and chemicals and other commodities. The supply depot for Borneo is either Singapore or Hongkong and goods are distributed through branch houses.

There seems to be little doubt but what American trade is growing and would grow faster if the products were known, and a little missionary work with drugs, medicines, perfumes, toilet articles, etc., would be productive of excellent results. To foster and further this business exchanges could be made for some of the natural products of the island, among which are camphor, cutch, damar, beeswax, copra and rubber.

Camphor gained in the amount exported in 1915 and indicates that the supply of this article is becoming more plentiful in Borneo. There is no effort made to exploit the camphor output, and the amount exported simply represents the quantity gathered by the natives on jungle product expeditions. The same is true of damar. Shipments of cutch fell off greatly because of the embargo placed on this export early in the year. The demand for cutch from the United Kingdom and also from France was so great that the large quantities which formerly went to America and Japan were suddenly cut off. Later the embargo was raised but in the meantime the price had risen several hundred per cent, and while large quantities were again called for by Japan, the trade with America has so far failed to revive. About one-third more rubber went to the United States in 1915 than in 1914, but owing to the low price during a large part of the year, the returns were slightly less. Imports affecting the preparation of rubber, such as mangle machinery and acetic acid increased in price over 600 per cent during the year and were fast approaching the prohibitive. At the close of 1915 rubber prices had rapidly advanced and greater quantities than ever were being shipped to American manufacturers.

The totals for all exports to the United States for 1915 show a slight falling off from the figures of 1914. The decrease was due to a lack in trans-Pacific shipping facilities. The competing line of steamers to all Borneo ports and on the Philippines withdrew from the run and left a monopoly of the business to the Straits Steamship Company. The result was steady rise in freight rates.

BURMESE MYRABOLANS AS A TANNING MATERIAL

[*Indian (Government) Trade Journal, September 15.*]

A report on the Burmese myrabolans or "pangia" fruits as a tanning material, prepared by the chemical adviser to the Forest Research Institute, states that the Burmese myrabolans are different from the Indian Chebulic myrabolans in points of tannin and nontannin contents and color. In the air-dried Burmese material the tannin varies from 16 to 32 per cent; the general average may thus be taken to be 20-25 per cent, which is about half the tannin content of the Indian myrabolans. The nontannin ranges from 25 to 34 per cent, and the general average may be taken to be 27-30 per cent, which is three times that of the Indian myrabolans. The color is high. The maximum red and yellow recorded for the Indian myrabolans is 2.5 red and 7.4 yellow, while the Burmese myrabolans in general have 4.9 red and 18.35 yellow. The excess of nontannin is a disadvantage, and all tanning materials having nontannins in excess must be classed as somewhat inferior, though in practice they give fairly good results.

To form some opinion as to the actual tanning properties of the Burmese myrabolans experiments were undertaken, which disclosed that leather made with this material alone is spongy and tough like the leather produced by Indian myrabolans, that the Burmese fruits can be used in the preparation of butts for making army boots and shoes and also for making black uppers of inferior quality, and that they will be useful in conjunction with babul bark for making sole leather.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY IN BRITISH EDUCATION

(From Consul Augustus E. Ingram, Bradford, England.)

The impetus that the war has given to various chemical industries has shown that in the near future there will be a great demand for highly trained industrial chemists. Accordingly the Bradford Technical College has prepared a comprehensive scheme to afford a broad and sound training for students preparing to enter the chemical industries, especially dyeing and textile chemistry. A pamphlet issued by the Bradford education committee gives particulars as to the courses that may be taken by students, the fees that are payable, the cost of books, etc., and also cites examples of appointments secured by students of the Bradford Technical College. It states that there is likely to be an increasing field in analytical work for women.

For appointment to a position as an industrial chemist, a degree in chemistry from some university, a day diploma of one of the higher technical colleges, or the associateship of the Institute of Chemistry is required.

The day-diploma course at the Bradford Technical College extends over four college sessions, September to July, and necessitates attendance 5½ days per week throughout the session. The fees are $30.66 per term, or $81.76 per session of three terms. The average cost of books, instruments, chemical weights, etc., to each student is approximately $7.30 per session, but is generally heavier during the first year than in subsequent sessions. Several scholarships are available for students from the city and surrounding district, covering the whole of the college fees, and in addition a grant-in-aid may be awarded to Bradford students to enable them to attend. The college diploma is awarded to students who have attended three complete sessions subsequent to the entrance examination, and who have passed the college examination in all subjects of the diploma course taken. The subjects for the diploma in chemistry and dyeing are: Inorganic chemistry, physical chemistry, organic chemistry, chemistry of dyestuffs, principles of analysis, technical analysis, chemical calculations, glass working, analysis of dyes and fibers, color matching, dyeing and finishing, structure of yarns and fabrics, mechanics as applied to chemical industries, mechanical drawing, mathematics, physics, practical physics, descriptive electrical engineering, practical chemistry, experimental dyeing, practical dyehouse work, etc.

A similar course has been arranged for those who intend to take up work in other chemical industries apart from the textile side, such as oil and soap works, metallurgical, gas engineering, etc.

The college possesses a practical dyehouse, with full-sized machinery, providing opportunities for large-scale dyeing, and combined with this is a finishing plant for completing the commercial treatment given to cloth. In addition to facilities for special experimental and research work, visits to chemical works, gas works, sewage works, tar works, soap works, and dyehouses are arranged, so that students have an opportunity to see processes which have been described in lectures carried out on a manufacturing scale. There are also special courses in pharmaceutical chemistry, a branch of work which is now offering a continually increasing scope for women.

The following are given as typical examples of appointments now held by men who passed successfully through the college during the past few years: Research chemist in explosives factory, £160 ($779) per annum; chemist in dye works, £220 ($1,071) per annum and percentage; chemist in dye works, £240 ($1,168) per annum; manager of department in large dye works, £250 ($1,217) per annum; chemist and assistant manager, £260 ($1,265) per annum; dyer (abroad), £330 ($1,606) per annum; inside manager of dye works, £500 ($2,433) per annum; manager of dye works, £500 ($2,433) per annum and percentage.

In most of these examples the students on leaving the college were appointed at a salary varying from $7.30 to $9.73 per week, but their progress is indicated by the fact that several of them left the college within the last five years.